

cap which Mr. Roosevelt overcame with courageous heroism and the paralyzed industrial condition of the Nation, which he is already bringing to recovery by his outstanding example of courage and leadership. The "parallel" is one which should be widely read, for it will inspire all Americans with courage and confidence. It will strengthen their faith in the President and in his unparalleled leadership.

The paragraphs in Mr. Watson's letter referring to President Roosevelt are as follows:

"To me it seems that there is something significant, something of a prophecy and a challenge to us—a challenge and also an inspiration—in having at the head of our Government right now a man who met with a great disaster and overcame it because he met it bravely, faced with courage a condition which looked hopeless, but who with grim determination set himself to the slow and painful task of regaining health and strength.

"We as a nation have met disaster. It came upon us just as unexpectedly. It paralyzed our industry, crippled our trade, laid us low financially, economically, and industrially, and lost us all but our courage and our unquenchable spirit.

"I believe there is both challenge and inspiration in the coincidence of President Roosevelt being at the head of the Nation at this critical time, when the Nation is paralyzed in all but spirit, as he was not long ago. His fortitude, his high courage, and his indomitable will in the face of what looked like an insurmountable handicap during four long years should be an inspiration to each of us; and his recovery and restoration to active life should be regarded as a prophecy of the Nation's early recovery and full restoration to economic health and industrial strength.

"I believe that. You may call it chance or coincidence, or what you will. The parallel is there. I choose to believe that some design has put that parallel before us as a reminder, as a challenge, as an inspiration and prophecy to us as a people."

Mr. Watson is right in saying the parallel is there. He is right also in saying that the facts he brings before the lodge are a challenge to the Nation. This great people has the pluck to surmount present difficulties. It has the courage. It has the inspiration. All it needed was a leadership like that which has been displayed in Washington since noon on the 4th day of March. The country is reviving. The spirit, the courage, all of the great human emotions, were there ready to be marshaled into action, and who knows but that Mr. Watson is right in his intimation that possibly Franklin D. Roosevelt was the one man in the entire country who could best organize our great human forces into action and who could best inspire us to our possibilities and to our duties. Millions now believe that the Nation under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership is facing an early and complete recovery of its economic health and industrial strength.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair), as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

JAMES W. COLLIER

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report back from the Committee on Finance a nomination. The nominee was formerly chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, James W. Collier, of Mississippi, who is nominated to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1937. Mr. Collier is well known to all of us, and I hope there will be no objection to the request which I am about to submit. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed as in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I have not consulted the leader on this side [Mr. McNARY]. Personally, I have no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. The nomination is unanimously reported and approved by the Finance Committee.

Mr. FESS. I shall not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James W. Collier, of Mississippi, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask that the President be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed legislative session.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I move that the Senate execute the order heretofore entered into and take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under the order previously entered, took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 28, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of Mar. 13), 1933

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named Foreign Service officers to be diplomatic and consular officers of the grades indicated, as follows:

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New York.

Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.

George M. Graves, of Vermont.

Robert Lacy Smyth, of California.

CONSULS GENERAL

Harold B. Quarton, of Iowa.

Ernest L. Ives, of Virginia.

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Lyman J. Briggs, of Michigan, to be Director of the Bureau of Standards, vice George K. Burgess, deceased.

APPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICER

To be brigadier general, Reserve

Brig. Gen. George Henderson Wark, Kansas National Guard, from March 24, 1933.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of Mar. 13), 1933

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

James W. Collier to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget. We most earnestly pray for Thy wisdom to direct us that we may add more and more to the contentment and peace of mind of our country. O hasten the hour when happiness shall bless the whitened brows of the aged and flash from the laughing heart of childhood. Heavenly Father, enable us to realize most vitally that eternal vigilance is the price of everything that is dear to human hearts and homes. Through faith and perseverance lead us to devise ways that shall inspire devotion to the Republic and give patriotic incentive to our fellow citizens everywhere. Keep us in harmony with all things good and just and praises be unto Thy holy name forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 23, 1933, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On March 22, 1933:

H.R. 3341. An act to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 74 the Chair desires to inform the House that he did, on March 24, sign the enrolled bill of the House, H.R. 3757.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

The Chair laid before the House the following appointments:

Pursuant to the provision of title 40, section 175, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. POU, and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. BACHARACH, members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

Pursuant to the provision of title 24, section 236, United States Code, the Chair appoints as Directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf the following Members of the House of Representatives: Mr. BLOOM, of New York, and Mr. GIBSON, of Vermont.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat.L. 360), the Chair appoints as members of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women the following Members of the House: Mrs. NORTON and Mrs. KAHN.

Pursuant to the provision of title 20, section 43, United States Code, the Chair appoints as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Albert Johnson, of Washington, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GIFFORD.

Pursuant to the provision of title 16, section 715a, United States Code, Supplement VI, the Chair appoints as members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. McREYNOLDS, of Tennessee, and Mr. WOODRUFF, of Michigan.

Pursuant to the provision of title 16, section 513, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the National Forest Reservation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. WALL DOXEY, of Mississippi, and Mr. JOHN D. CLARKE, of New York.

RESIGNATIONS

The Chair laid before the House the following resignations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RAINY: I hereby submit my resignation as one of the managers on the part of the House in the pending impeachment proceedings against Harold Louderback, a United States judge for the northern district of California.

Yours truly,

M. C. TARVER.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the Committee on Census, Education, Elections No. 1, and Roads, and respectfully ask that said resignations be accepted.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN A. BRENNAN.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I desire to respectfully present herewith my resignation as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Most sincerely yours,

THEO. B. WERNER.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully tender my resignation as member of the Committee on Insular Affairs and the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, to which I was appointed, and request its acceptance.

Respectfully yours,

KATHRYN O'LOUGHLIN MCCARTHY.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Because I cannot give required time and study to the important work on two committees to which I have been elected a member, I hereby resign as a member of the following two committees:

Immigration and Naturalization.
Flood Control.

Sincerely yours,

JOE H. EAGLE.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby respectfully tender my resignation from the following committees:
Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.
Elections No. 3.
War Claims.

Respectfully yours,

LAWRENCE IMHOFF.

The resignation was accepted.

THE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file the report of the Committee on Labor on the bill (H.R. 3905) for the relief of unemployment of labor.

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, I should like a little information. What is the plan for the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CONNERY. I will say that the Committee on Labor has accepted the Senate Committee on Education and Labor bill, which is a new bill. The Senate committee struck out all after the enacting clause and drafted a new bill, which the Senate committee says is acceptable to the President. The House Committee on Labor has accepted the Senate committee bill. I am going to file the report today.

Mr. BYRNS. I can see no reason why the bill cannot be taken up tomorrow and disposed of.

Mr. SNELL. If there is time to look the bill over.

Mr. BYRNS. It will be printed by morning, and the question will be whether we take it up under a rule or take it up by unanimous consent.

Mr. SNELL. We ought to have time to look the bill over before it is taken up.

Mr. BYRNS. If there is a genuine disposition on the part of the Membership that they have a longer time to look the bill over after it is printed, we can take it up Wednesday.

Mr. SNELL. Unless you have something else for Wednesday, why not make this a special order, and then we will have plenty of opportunity to read the bill and the report?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNERY. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Unless unanimous consent is given, it will be necessary to bring it up under a rule. Why does not the gentleman suggest that we take the bill up by unanimous consent on Wednesday?

Mr. BLANTON. Before we do that, why not first dispose of the unanimous-consent request made by the gentleman from Massachusetts? Under a reservation to object, I should like to ask him a question. What is the pay proposed in the bill that is to be considered?

Mr. CONNERY. That is left entirely with the President. He can pay 30 cents a day if he wishes.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman and his committee say that they are going along with the President?

Mr. CONNERY. Oh, the gentleman from Texas knows that I could not go along with the President on any bill that would allow the President, if he wished, to pay a man 30 cents a day. I am opposed to the Senate committee bill, and I am going to file a minority report.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the committee going to report such a bill as the President proposes and then expect to defeat it on the floor?

Mr. CONNERY. The committee is going to report the bill and ask for its passage. The chairman of the commit-

tee will fight the bill, and I told the committee that I reserved my rights to oppose the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask my friend the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, who is chairman of the committee, if he thinks the President in this time of depression, with 12,000,000 unemployed men walking the streets, ought to pay these men—250,000 now idle men he is to enlist—4, 8, or 12 dollars a day?

Mr. CONNERY. Fifty dollars a month for single men without dependents, \$80 for married men, and \$80 for men with dependents are the sums I asked for in my amendments.

Mr. BLANTON. That is far more than the gentleman's brave buddies got for fighting on the front-line trenches in France. If I were out of a job and could not find work, I would be glad to get any work of any kind.

Mr. CONNERY. They should have got much more than they did when fighting in France while other men were at home accumulating millions of dollars.

Mr. GOSS. Reserving the right to object, do I understand the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Massachusetts includes minority views and also the majority views in the same report?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes; I make that request.

Mr. GOSS. Printed in the same report?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. BULWINKLE. May I ask the gentleman how many will sign the minority report?

Mr. CONNERY. I cannot say at this time.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 3905) providing for reforestation be made the special order for Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Let us dispose of the other request first. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Has any provision been made in this bill to help out the States in the reforestation work by funds from the Federal Government? The gentleman and I both come from a territory that has no national forests to speak of.

Mr. CONNERY. I believe that in the Senate committee bill the President is authorized to buy land in the several States, so under that provision the President could provide employment in the several States after purchase of such land.

Mr. HOLMES. I thought my colleague would be more or less familiar with the phraseology.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. There has been so much confusion in the hall that I did not quite catch the gentleman's request.

Mr. CONNERY. My unanimous-consent request is that I have until midnight tonight to file a majority report, and minority views on the bill H.R. 3905, the reforestation bill.

Mr. RAGON. To file both tonight?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, in that same connection, I ask unanimous consent that the majority report and minority views on this bill, H.R. 3905, be printed in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The majority report and minority views follow:

MAJORITY REPORT

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill H.R. 3905, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, and recommends that the bill do pass with the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to

provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the reforestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable. The President is further authorized by regulation to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization, and cash allowance as may be necessary during the period they are so employed.

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies as may be necessary, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall have authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

"Sec. 3. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes', approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction may be commenced within 90 days), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated."

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law the recommendations of the President as set forth in his message dated March 21, 1933, which is as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a request for the enactment of the three following measures: (1)

The enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment; (2) for grants to States for relief; (3) to create a broad public-works labor-creating program

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public-works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to coordinate and check these grants of aid. I am therefore asking that you establish the office of Federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds now appropriated for public works will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1933.

This committee held joint hearings with the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, which latter committee has adopted an identical substitute as herein proposed.

The hearings brought forth objections to the bill on the grounds that it provided for regimentation of labor and fixed a wage scale of \$1 per day. Those objecting to the bill expressed the fear that it would be hurtful to the American standard of living for Congress, by legislative act, to fix such a wage scale.

The substitute herein proposed eliminates these objections and approval of the substitute has been expressed by the president of the American Federation of Labor in a letter which is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
A. F. OF L. BUILDING,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman Committee on Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONNERY: When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator WALSH, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator WALSH and his associates, representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two committees had joined in conducting hearings.

I advised Senator WALSH and his associate members of the committee that the substitute bill was an improvement over the original measure, and for that reason it was more acceptable. The regimentation of labor and \$1 per day compensation features are eliminated from the substitute bill.

Your substitute measure, to which you called my attention, would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. However, it is my opinion that because of the present temper of Congress and its manifest disposition to follow such recommendations as the President might make it would be impossible to secure favorable consideration of your substitute measure without the support of the President.

Even though the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor confers upon the President authority to launch a plan providing for the employment of thousands of people in reforestation, soil erosion, and work of that character, I assume that the President will not utilize the regimentation of labor feature and the \$1 per day compensation provided for in the original bill. I cannot believe that the President will apply a plan which the congressional committees refused to approve.

Furthermore, there is grave danger that the American Federation of Labor would be misunderstood if it refused to accept, even reluctantly, the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. We want to help in every way possible in relieving distress caused by unemployment and to serve, insofar as it is possible for us to do so, in creating work opportunities for those who are idle and are in great distress.

Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for workingpeople, and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people. However, inasmuch as the objectionable features contained in H.R. 3905 have been rejected by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and I firmly believe will be rejected by the House Committee on Labor, of which you are chairman, I feel that the best interests of labor and all who are concerned will be served through our acceptance of the substitute measure recommended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

With expressions of high personal regard, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,
President American Federation of Labor.

The committee is informed that the President of the United States has given his approval to the substitute herein reported and has stated that it is entirely satisfactory to him.

As now reported the bill is strictly a relief bill. It authorizes the President to take unemployed persons who may desire to do such work and employ them in the forests and national parks. They will be furnished quarters, subsistence, medical attendance, and clothing, and such cash allowance as the President may provide.

This is an emergency measure, having for its main purpose the immediate relief of a part of the unemployed now living upon charity. It will furnish them a healthful environment, good food, clothing, and medical attendance, and some cash. It will preserve their self-respect and lift up their morale.

The work to be performed will be beneficial to the people of the United States and is work that probably would not be otherwise undertaken. It will in no way interfere with the larger program of public works mentioned in the message of the President, but is a small part of a very large program now being brought forward by the President by which he expects to relieve the widespread unemployment existing throughout the country.

The enactment of this legislation will bring immediate relief to approximately 200,000 men now in distress, will take them from the breadlines and give them healthy work, will bring a new hope to them, and the work done will increase the value of our natural resources, thus benefiting the entire Nation.

MINORITY VIEWS

The Committee on Labor met in executive session at 10 o'clock Monday, March 27, 1933, and by a majority vote favorably reported the bill presented by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

I cannot recommend the adoption of the bill as reported by the committee for the following reasons:

First. It should be evident to every Member of the House that under the bill as reported by the committee these workers will be regimented and physically examined.

Second. That under the guise of utilizing unskilled or common labor the cash allowance will not exceed \$1 per day.

Third. That the American public will know that the Congress which favors the bill as reported fully realized that these men would be regimented in some manner and that they were to receive for their labor not more than \$1 per day.

However, it is contended by some of those who advocated the passage of the bill as reported the burden would be on the President and not on Members of the Congress.

I do not agree with these contentions, believing that the American public realize that without permission of Congress the President could not establish such wages or regiment unemployed workers.

The establishment of a wage scale of \$1 a day for American workers by Congress may provide the excuse by some in private industry to revise downward the already low wages paid to labor.

It is not consistent to pass one week a bill seeking to enlarge the purchasing power of our farmers and the following week to pass a bill which deprives industrial workers of a buying power.

Especially is this true when it is conceded by all competent authorities that what the country needs is an advanced not a depressed buying power.

Great stress has been laid on the fact that the bill, as reported, carries the endorsement of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

I would direct the attention of the House to the following excerpts of the letter of Mr. Green, which speak for themselves:

"When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator WALSH, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator WALSH and his associates, representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two committees had joined in conducting hearings.

"Your substitute measure to which you called my attention would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

"Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for workingpeople, and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people."

1. Opposition to the original bill was based on the following grounds, which still remain in the bill as reported:

First. The bill permitted and the evidence presented at the joint hearings demonstrated that it was intended to regiment those who are unfortunately unemployed. It further placed these men under military domination and control.

It would put these men through a physical examination, making this a public record which, in the case of men suffering from some slight defect, would constitute a serious hindrance to those men securing permanent employment at a later date.

Second. It placed the stamp of approval on the part of Congress on a wage scale of \$1 per day for American workers.

Third. It permitted this conscripted or forced labor, paid \$1 per day, to be used in the construction of all types of public works in any part of the United States.

Fourth. It virtually rescinded the action of previous sessions of Congress in voting appropriations for the construction of public works and public buildings at a decent standard of wages.

Fifth. It permitted those in charge of the civilian conservation corps to force those who were enrolled to labor for a period of 1 year. There was no provision in the bill which guaranteed the return of those enrolled to their homes on the completion of their service.

At the hearings held before the joint committee, the House Committee on Labor and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, evidence was presented which plainly indicated that it was intended to use the money previously voted for the construction of public buildings and public works to carry out these \$1-per-day projects, and, further, that such public buildings and public works would not be built until a resurvey had been made.

The following excerpts from the hearings are of special interest:

"Senator COPELAND. Mr. Douglas, Budget Director, may we assume that there is to be a resurvey of the needs of the country as regards public buildings and public works, and that in such resurvey these projects which have been arranged for heretofore may be restudied with a view to seeing how best we may get useful employment? Is that the plan of the administration?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

"Senator WALSH (presiding). I think it is desirable there should be a resurvey of public works. Do you not think so?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. I would certainly think so.

"Senator WALSH (presiding). I think we have been spending a great deal of money on public works that were not really essential or immediately necessary.

"Representative HOPE. But, generally speaking, what your plan contemplates is a resurvey of all the public-building projects, where the contracts have not actually been let, with the idea of possibly making some changes in the nature and character of the program?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

"Senator TRAMMELL. In other words, all public-works projects, which would include river and harbor projects, I presume, will be suspended until a check-up is made for the purpose of obtaining funds to undertake what is termed an emergency project to take care of emergency unemployment?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; temporarily, the obligation of public funds for that kind of projects, for new projects, is suspended.

"Senator TRAMMELL. Have you filed with the committee, or can you file with the committee, an itemization of those funds that are not up to the present time obligated?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot.

"Representative CONNERY. Madam Secretary, the funds for this relief, as I understand it, are to come from funds which have already been appropriated for public buildings and public works. When the Congress passed the bill for the appropriation of that money, it was in a relief bill that provided for 30 hours a week, and provided that a decent rate of wages should be paid. By this bill you propose to take the money being paid to carpenters and other skilled laborers who are now working on public works, and who are receiving the prevailing rates of wages, and turn it over to the class of men covered by the provisions of the bill before the committee, who are to be paid \$1 a day.

"Secretary PERKINS. My understanding is that taking money from appropriations is a temporary expedient, so that no money need be appropriated for this particular work during the month of March.

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. You will make a record of the medical examination you give these men?"

"General MACARTHUR. Yes, sir.

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. That is a public record?"

"General MACARTHUR. It is.

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. If a man is turned down for some defect, would it not be a handicap to him in procuring a job in private employment later on?"

"General MACARTHUR. I fancy so.

"Representative GRISWOLD. In respect to the medical treatment contemplated, you do not contemplate it any more than the World War treatment?"

"General MACARTHUR. Such as vaccination for smallpox and for typhoid and paratyphoid."

The attitude of the organized workers was well explained by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was also speaking for the railroad brotherhoods.

In part Mr. Green said:

"Labor looks upon the measure with feelings of very grave apprehension. We are deeply concerned over the precedents that will be set through the enactment of this proposed legislation; and we are concerned with the effect that it will have upon labor standards and wage schedules.

"First of all, we view with apprehension this process of regimenting labor during these peace periods. We cannot understand why it is necessary, in making an onslaught on the distressing unemployment situation which prevails throughout the Nation, to regiment labor, to enlist them in an army, even though you may call it an army of conservation.

"Labor has always regarded its free expression of decision and of action the right to accept employment and to leave it at will. Labor has always endeavored to protect the very vital principle of voluntarism, and because this bill provides for regimentation during a distressing period when men and women are suffering from unemployment, we feel very keenly that that in itself will be highly objectional to labor.

"Now, let us see for just a moment what this regimentation of labor means. First of all, you can draw your own conclusions from the bill. I presume we can place upon its language our own interpretation. But it seems inconceivable to me that we could regiment labor into an army without subjecting that labor to physical examination, whereby the records of all the physical defects of men would be made public; and, second, to introduce or institute some form at least of military discipline, of military domination, of military control.

"The first step in this regimentation was explained by General MacArthur very clearly. The enlistment will take place and they will be assigned to the Government's camps at Governors Island and other places, where they will be prepared for service in this army of conservation. That is military in itself. There is your regimentation, the very principle against which labor has always

vigorously contended. It smacks, as I see it, of fascism, of Hitlerism, of a form of sovietism. Labor in America has always been free. It prides itself upon the exercise of freedom. It wants to remain free. It wants to be known as free labor in free America, avoiding in the service that it gives to society the very appearance of regimentation, of military domination, of military control.

"Now let us look at the picture which is formed from that point of view, Mr. Chairman. We have the men recruited, assigned to the military camps, regimented, prepared for their duties, shipped to the point where they are to live, the camp where they are to serve. I presume that when they assemble in these camps they will still be under some form of military discipline or military control, because I cannot conceive of an orderly process being carried out under an enlistment of this kind, the creation of an army of this kind, unless it carries with it some form of military discipline and military control.

"General MacArthur was very frank in stating that was indeed the purpose.

"Now, the camp is organized, the men are assigned to their tents, registration takes place, the record of every man is kept. He rises in the morning at a certain hour, much as they do in a military camp. He follows the general routine prescribed under military discipline. He goes out to his work and performs a day's work. He comes back to the camp at the end of the day, where I presume he will follow the general routine of whatever military discipline or military control may be set up, and at night retires in accordance with military requirements or military control.

"This army of conservation, these regimented workers, are to be taken out and given employment in reforestation, soil erosion, flood control, I presume along the Mississippi River and other places.

"Senator WALSH (presiding). The President mentioned the Ohio River particularly.

"Mr. GREEN. The Ohio River. 'Construction.' What does that mean? Does that mean buildings? I presume it would mean the buildings in the camps. I presume they would be required to construct the necessary buildings that are to be erected in the camps; and if the work is on the Ohio River, they would be in conflict with free labor all along that Ohio River Valley.

"There are men and women in the Ohio Valley, along the Mississippi Valley in the South, along many other streams over which the Government has control, who are hungry and idle, who have families dependent upon them, who are seeking the opportunity to work at a standard rate of pay. Why should they not be considered?"

"Let us go into the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, on the upper Lakes, in the forest, or on the public domain anywhere. These men are called out in the morning to perform a day's work at 8 hours per day. That is service. That is labor. That is labor for which free labor asks that a decent wage shall be paid.

"Now, it is proposed to pay them for that day's work out in the forest, in the flood control, or wherever they may be employed, at the rate of \$1 per day. Now, my friends, human psychology is interesting. As soon as this bill is passed by the Congress of the United States, it will go down in history as a Congress that has established a dollar-a-day wage for the payment of labor on the public domain. You will never get away from it. The masses will lose sight of the relief feature, but they will say that this Congress determined that a dollar a day was the pay that should be given to men working in the forests of the Nation, in flood control, for the richest, most powerful nation under the sun.

"Senator WALSH (presiding). In other words, you are very much disturbed about the precedent?"

"Mr. GREEN. Absolutely, and the depressing effect that such compensation for regimented workers will have upon the general wage standards of our Nation.

"I say to this committee that in my opinion you will never get away from that. You will never get away from the fact that you have established a dollar a day for labor in the United States during this distressing period, and I do not think any fair-minded man can defend such a rate of pay, especially when that rate is to be paid by what we have always considered a model employer—Uncle Sam, the Government of the United States.

"You cannot restore prosperity in this Nation by paying men at a rate below a decent level. You cannot sell manufactured goods if the workers have no buying power.

"They regiment labor in Fascist Italy; they regiment labor, or are going to regiment it, in Hitler Germany; they regiment labor in Soviet Russia; but it seems to me that the spirit of America is not in favor of regimenting labor here. They want to avoid even the very appearance of it.

"Here we have an army to be recruited, sent to military barracks, regimented, registered, assigned, subject to military discipline in free America.

"Now, my friends, you must understand why we feel so keenly about this, and I know that I am representing the heart and soul of America. Just as soon as this bill is passed in its present form this Congress will be classified and designated as the Congress that said \$1 per day is the wage that should be paid to men employed in the reforestation service of the country and you will never get away from it."

In closing, Mr. Green summarized his objection in the following words:

"First of all, we are opposed to the regimentation feature of this proposed legislation. We do not think it is necessary to regiment working men during peace periods and impose upon them a form

of compulsory labor in the camps or in the reforestation centers of the Nation. Second, the bill provides that the maximum rate to be paid these regimented workers in these camps shall be \$1 a day. We believe that is not an American wage. We believe that is not in keeping with the spirit and traditions and policy of the American people. We are opposed to the establishment of \$1 a day as compensation for workers who are employed by the richest, most powerful Nation under the sun."

Representative CONNERY. I want to ask you this, Mr. Green: You have stated it already to the committee, but I want it made clear to the American public that the American Federation of Labor and labor throughout the United States believes that the setting of a rate of a dollar a day is inimical to the best interests of labor in the United States.

Mr. GREEN. Decidedly so; not only because of the wage itself but because of the depressing effect upon the wage standards established by labor in private industry.

M. J. McDonough, president building trades department, American Federation of Labor, who appeared before the joint committee hearings, submitted the following letter as the position of his organization on the bill as reported by the committee:

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman House Labor Committee,
Room 127, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: A copy of Senate bill 598, as amended, has just come to my notice. Representing 16 national and international unions engaged in the building industry, I most emphatically desire to protest the passage of this measure, as same if approved by Congress will very seriously affect the building trades workmen of the United States.

The bill from the viewpoint of the building trades workers authorizes the President or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any public works, which, in my opinion, would permit of the building of Federal buildings, tunnels, bridges, at any wage designated by the President or his authorized agent. Its passage would kill the effectiveness of the Bacon-Davis prevailing rate of wage law. Further, the money to be used for the conservation corps is to be diverted from money already appropriated for building construction.

The introduction of Senate bill 598 has already been the means of adding to the present aggravated unemployment condition in the building industry, as by administrative order no contracts for Federal construction have been awarded since March 4.

I cannot see a redeeming feature in the amended bill and am very strongly opposed to its passage.

Trusting that you will continue to use your best efforts in opposition to this bill, and appreciating on behalf of the building trades workers the interest displayed by you, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. J. McDONOUGH,
President Building Trades Department.

Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods called at my office Monday afternoon and notified me of their opposition to the bill as reported. They stated they believed the bill as reported permitted, and would be so construed, to carry out the plans as formulated when the original bill, to which they objected, was presented.

The Connery amendment provides:

No regimentation of labor.

A voluntary enrollment of periods of 60 days.

Actual pay of \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents, and \$50 per month for single men, with subsistence.

The work to be confined to reforestation.

All public works authorized for which money has been appropriated to be continued.

The bill, as amended by the Connery amendment, would read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide employment for those unemployed citizens of the United States who voluntarily enroll for the purposes of this act as nearly as possible in proportion to the unemployment existing in the several States. Such workers shall be enrolled for periods of 60 days, unless sooner discharged. Such workers shall be paid at a rate of not less than \$50 per month for single men without dependents and at the rate of not less than \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents and provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization, and transportation from and to their homes. An allotment of not less than \$50 per month of his pay shall be paid directly to the wife of a married man and such amount as the President may request shall be allotted from the pay of men who have dependents under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Each worker shall, at the time of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this act and by all rules and regulations issued by the President of the United States hereunder, which shall not include any obligation to bear arms.

"Sec. 2. The provisions of chapter 15, title 5, United States Code, are hereby extended to such workers. In case of the injury or death of such workers while employed, the United States Em-

ployees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to pay such benefits as are provided for in case of the injury or death of a person working at his or a similar trade in the classified service of the United States.

"Sec. 3. That the President is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production; the prevention of forest fires, soil erosion, plant pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests: *Provided further*, That the President is herein authorized to enter into agreements with any of the States for the carrying on of work on State forests similar to that authorized in this bill and may utilize the services of these workers for such work without cost to those States.

"Sec. 4. That whenever in the administration of this act it becomes necessary to secure the services of skilled artisans or other expert employees, whether or not available among such workers, the President may authorize their employment at wages paid for similar work in the classified service of the United States.

"Sec. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be expended under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary and available.

"Sec. 6. That in the execution of this act the President, or the head of any department authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any work, shall have the right to acquire real property by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise.

"Sec. 7. The provisions of the Economy Act of 1933 shall not apply to any person employed under this act during such employment.

"Sec. 8. This act shall take effect the day after its enactment."

These minority views were finished too late for presentation to those members of the committee who voted for the adoption in the committee of the so-called Connery amendment.

WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H.R. 3905 be made the special order for next Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand by that that it will be considered under the rules of the House, under general debate, and that it will be read under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. BYRNS. I suppose we can agree upon the time for debate on Wednesday.

Mr. SNELL. We ask for a reasonable time for debate, that is all.

Mr. BYRNS. I would like to dispose of the bill on that day if possible.

Mr. SNELL. Oh, I suppose that that can be done.

Mr. BYRNS. And in that same connection I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Wednesday be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the business in order on calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I now repeat my request that this bill be made the special order for Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will that permit general debate?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; there will be general debate and also consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAGON. A number of us here would like to go down the line with the President on this wage proposition. What opportunity will there be given to those of us to put it in this bill just as he suggested?

Mr. BYRNS. I do not know. I am not speaking by authority, but I have had information that the President is willing to accept the Senate bill or the substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. WALSH. I propose to ascertain definitely about that by the time the bill comes up so that I can state about the matter positively.

Mr. RAGON. There would be nothing in the procedure suggested here that would prevent an amendment?

Mr. BYRNS. Nothing at all.

Mr. RAGON. To make it a dollar a day?

Mr. BYRNS. None at all. It will be open to every germane amendment.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman any information as to the amount of pay suggested in the Walsh bill?

Mr. BYRNS. There is no pay. It leaves the matter in the discretion of the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee that the bill referred to, H.R. 3905, be made the special order for Wednesday?

There was no objection.

SWIMMING TANK FOR WHITE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Joint Resolution 121, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 121

To provide for the acceptance of sums donated for the construction of a swimming-exercise tank for the use of the President

Resolved, etc., That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to accept the fund raised by donations or contributions to cover the cost of constructing, in the west terrace of the White House, a swimming-exercise tank for the use of the President.

SEC. 2. The amount so received shall be disbursed by the Director for the construction and equipment of such swimming-exercise tank and shall be expended in the same manner as appropriations for the maintenance and care of the White House. The amount of the fund in excess of the amount required for the construction and equipment of the swimming-exercise tank shall be returned to the donors.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the Director is authorized to request the cooperation and assistance of the architectural, engineering, construction, or other forces of any department or agency of the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I suppose it is necessary to have this resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes. Some time ago a movement was started without the knowledge and sanction of the President for the purpose of collecting a fund to provide for a swimming-exercise tank at the White House. The idea originated with Mr. J. M. Patterson, president of the News Syndicate Co., Inc., publishers of the News, in New York City. A number of newspapers have cooperated in raising the fund. I am advised by Mr. Early, one of the secretaries of the President, that it is expected that not exceeding \$15,000, and possibly not over \$13,000, will be needed for the construction of the tank. It is to be constructed in the west terrace of the White House, so as not to in anyway mar the architectural features of the building or the grounds. It will be of very simple design. Any sum that has been donated in excess of the amount used will be returned in some way to the donors.

In this connection I ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks a copy of a telegram addressed to the Honorable Stephen T. Early at the White House by Mr. Fred Pasley, a newspaperman in New York, connected with the News, in which he lists the newspapers which have taken part in the collection of this fund, and explains the subscriptions which have been made as a tribute to the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. What has become of the \$50,000 which the House appropriated?

Mr. BYRNS. That was in the independent offices bill which was vetoed.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 26, 1933.

Mr. STEPHEN T. EARLY,
The White House:

Complying with your long-distance telephone request, I herewith send memorandum covering the inception and development of the Roosevelt swimming-pool-fund movement.

The idea originated with J. M. Patterson, president of the News Syndicate Co., Inc., publishers of the News, as a result of the publicity attending the fact that the President was without facilities for the one form of exercise he loves and which is necessary to the maintenance of his health and strength.

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The News decided to volunteer its services to permit the people of New York State to provide a swimming pool. The first story was published in the issue of Tuesday, March 14, 1933, the News starting the fund with a contribution of \$1,000 and announcing:

"Our President must have his swimming pool. Because of the natural facilities which a newspaper has for handling such things expeditiously and with a minimum of overhead, the News this morning undertakes to act as a medium for the citizens of New York State to express their affection for their President."

It started, as you thus see, as a home-State movement. The first day's contributions, published in the News of Wednesday, March 15, totaled \$305.43 exclusive of the News check.

The response continued and gained a volume unprecedented in the history of such movements, so far as this newspaper's experience goes.

One by one other newspapers joined the drive until at its conclusion 43 were participating. They were:

Up-State New York: Amsterdam Recorder, Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, Batavia News, Beacon News, Black River Democrat, Buffalo Courier-Express, Canandaigua Messenger, Catskill Mail, Gloversville Herald, Gloversville Leader-Republican, Glens Falls Times, Harlem Valley Times, Hudson Register, Jamestown Journal, Kingston Leader, Lockport Union-Sun and Journal, Marion Enterprise, Millerton Telegram, Monticello Bulletin, Newark Union-Gazette, Newburgh News, Olean Times-Herald, Oneonta Star, Oswego Palladium-Times, Plattsburg Republican, Poughkeepsie Star, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester Times-Union, Rome Sentinel, Saratoga Springs Saratogian, Syracuse Post-Standard, Troy Record, and Ulster County News.

Metropolitan zone: Corriere d'America, Far Rockaway Journal, Rockaway Beach Wave, Il Progresso, Staten Island Transcript, and Yonkers Record.

Other States: Chicago Times, Omaha World-Herald, Philadelphia Bollettino Della Sera, and Philadelphia L'Opinione.

You will note that while the drive started as a home-State proposition, it rapidly assumed a national aspect, with Middle West papers cooperating and the News itself receiving contributions from as far away as California.

The fund now totals in cash \$13,216.93, and the grand over-all total, which includes services and equipment, \$22,656.90.

You have asked me to state the number of contributions. It would be a physical impossibility in this short time to do that. Reports of the cooperating newspapers are still in the mails, and the News contributions themselves have not been completely segregated and tabulated. The figures will be available the latter part of this week. They will not, however, give the full number of contributors. I mean to say there were so many thousands of persons represented in the contributions, particularly those under \$1.

Frequently, for example, a whole family would send in \$1 without saying how many members were included. Or a class of school children would chip in their pennies for a 25- or 50-cent total. I recall the case of 22 infantile-paralysis victims, whose ages ranged from 6 to 12, inmates of the Evelyn Goldsmith Home for Crippled Children at Far Rockaway, Long Island. They raised \$1.15. We also had scores of instances of two children sending in a 1-cent stamp, each child asking for a credit of a half cent.

You ask me to analyze the type of contributors. They were, generally speaking, what we commonly call average folks. The children led the way and I should say that closely following them was the man in the street—the forgotten man, if you'd care to put it that way. However, there was a generous response from the upper stratum—especially in the latter days of the drive—checks of \$25, \$50, and \$100 being not uncommon. In fact, one hotel owner in New York City wrote his check for \$1,000.

You will perhaps be interested to know that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has contributed \$50, along with a letter commending the purpose of the drive.

The names of all contributors have been published by the News, and it is preparing to photostat them, bind them in parchment, and forward them to the President.

Price Waterhouse & Co., certified accountants, are now auditing the contributions, and the News will report their findings as soon as completed.

FRED PASLEY.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

REORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCIES (H.DOC. NO. 7)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, title III, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States

Government," approved March 20, 1933, I am transmitting herewith an Executive order reorganizing the agricultural credit agencies of the United States.

This Executive order consolidates in one agency—the Farm Credit Administration—the functions of all present Federal organizations which deal primarily with agricultural credit, namely, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to loans in aid of agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional agricultural credit corporations. The functions of the Federal Farm Board with regard to further stabilization operations are abolished by the order.

A better coordination of the agencies involved in our agricultural credit system will produce a more uniform program for agricultural credits and will result in substantial economies. A saving of more than \$2,000,000 is the immediate effect of this order. Further substantial savings are anticipated.

Important as are the foregoing, of greater and controlling importance is the maintenance of the long-standing policy of the Federal Government to maintain and strengthen a sound and permanent system of cooperative agricultural credit, subject to Federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1933.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, the two former Speakers of the House, Mr. Garner and Mr. Longworth, each ruled that when a Member asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD, it applied to his own remarks, and that is all he was supposed to put in, without special reference to outside matters. I notice that some of the new Members have not followed that rule strictly, probably for no other reason than that they did not understand it. I would like to know if that will be the position of the present Speaker during the present Congress?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The Speaker intends to follow those precedents.

Mr. SNELL. I think it would be well for the Speaker to make a definite announcement so that the new Members will understand their rights.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make the announcement now. Under permission to extend remarks a Member obtains permission to extend his own remarks only, unless he receives specific permission from the House to include in his remarks the documents that he desires to incorporate.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make another inquiry. Just what is going to be the policy of the majority in regard to the RECORD during this session? Are we going to let everyone put in everything he wants to or are we going to try to hold it down? There is this thing that always comes back to bother us: Sometimes objection is made to including an editorial or some outside matter, and then the individual Member will go to another body and have that put in. I want to be as fair to the Members of the House as they are in another body, but personally I have always taken the position that the RECORD was very largely and almost entirely for the business of this House, and as few extraneous matters as possible ought to be included in it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot control that. The Chair suggests that the majority leader and the minority leader agree on a policy in the matter the gentleman has discussed.

Mr. BYRNS. I may say there is one difficulty with the matter referred to by the gentleman from New York. I know it is true, because I have done it myself. If the House objects to the inclusion of something in the RECORD, the Sen-

ate usually puts it in, especially when they are asked to do it. That puts the House Member in a rather embarrassing position when he is asked to incorporate something that is probably relevant to the proceedings here. It seems to me if we could come to an agreement with the Senate it would be a very wise thing, because I agree heartily with the gentleman from New York that the RECORD ought to be made up so as to show the actual proceedings of Congress without encumbering it with a lot of outside material.

Mr. SNELL. I raised that question at this time with the hope that perhaps we might reach some agreement. If everything is going in on the other side, let us let everything go in here. If a man wants to have a book printed in the RECORD, let him get it in, or else have an agreement and make both Houses live up to it.

Mr. BYRNS. I shall be very glad to join the gentleman and confer with the majority and minority leaders in the Senate and see if we cannot reach some agreement, because I think it is highly important.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. HOWARD. Will that conference be held this year or next? [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman can be assured it will be held very promptly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement just made by the minority leader that many of the new Members have used the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the purpose of putting in material which has nothing to do with the questions under debate, I want to take this occasion to call attention to an extension of remarks put into this RECORD on the last day we were in session by one of the gentlemen from my native State, with essentially no purpose other than to promote his own future in that State. I know it is distasteful to have family fusses and family quarrels, but I am going to take a stand in the future on these matters, and I want you to know why I am objecting when this gentleman seeks to ask unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

On page 838 of the RECORD you will find a quarter of a page devoted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINSON] to a personal attack on me. Now, Mr. Speaker, I read the rules which are supposed to govern us, and I would be glad to abide by them, but I want you to know that it is not alone the new Members who are refusing to abide by the rules. In Jefferson's Manual, the rules by which we are supposed to be guided, on page 147 there is a rule that no Member, in speaking, is to mention another Member in debate. It goes on to say "nor are they to digress from the matter to fall upon the person," and in this quarter of a page in explanation of his vote the gentleman from Kentucky devotes that quarter of a page to saying that there must have been disloyalty in my mind, or there is innuendo to that effect—that in a caucus I voted a certain way.

Now I take it the general rule is that matters considered in caucus are not to be aired before this body, and I am not going into this except to say that my stand in that caucus was what I considered to be for the program of the President of the United States, and none other. I may say also that this speech was already in Kentucky when it was made on the floor of the House. It was down there in the Richmond Register, a newspaper peculiarly favorable to him. It was printed on Friday when the same speech was delivered here. Before the session is over it will be in the hands of all the voters in his district, and unless I mistake my guess it will be in the hands of all the voters in the State if his political aspirations are to receive the consideration he wishes them to receive.

I called up the office of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to find out how much it costs to print a page of the RECORD. I

found it costs \$45 a page. This gentleman has spent \$225 of the taxpayers' money to explain a vote of his, so that in the future he can get votes by virtue of this explanation of this vote.

This is not all. If he sends this speech to every voter in his district it will cost \$3,240.78.

This is not all; if he sends this speech to every voter in Kentucky it will cost \$29,166.99. It will cost this much to send this speech to forward his own purpose in the future amongst the voters of the State of Kentucky and at the expense of the taxpayers.

This is not all. The President of the United States has appointed a Kentuckian to the foremost place amongst all his foreign ambassadors—Judge Robert Worth Bingham. The gentleman from Kentucky devotes practically 2 pages of these extended remarks in the RECORD to an attack on Judge Bingham on the ground that he is not a Democrat, that he is an independent, that his papers are unfair to him personally, and have always been; and the very day he was making that attack Judge Bingham, upon the front page of his paper, was carrying an article, "VINSON Seeking Amendment to Aid Burley in Farm Measure." What more propitious place could he have found to put this speech favorable to this gentleman. Yet he criticizes the appointment made by the President of the United States. I do not want this sort of talk to go uncontradicted when it is at the hands of a Kentuckian.

The people of Kentucky are grateful in their hearts that the President has honored our State by appointing as his chief ambassador to handle great problems of foreign affairs a native Kentuckian, Judge Bingham.

I want to tell you something more in these last 2 minutes, if I have that much time left. The gentleman from Kentucky said Judge Bingham is not a Democrat. Well, I may say to you that Judge Bingham supported Woodrow Wilson; and I may say to you he supported Al Smith; and I may say to you he turned his two newspapers over to Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is not a partisan Democrat; no. He has been partisan in this way: he has been partisan in the interest of good government in Kentucky. He has been as partisan in this as has the gentleman who has attacked him been partisan in forwarding his own interests in a political way. He has been all partisan. The people of Kentucky are grateful to the President for giving to Kentucky this appointment to the chief place amongst the ambassadors to a man, Judge Bingham, who was attacked on this floor, a place where he could not come to defend himself.

I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that I shall not yield to him, because he made his speech the other day.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I am not asking the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. The gentleman from Kentucky knows, or should have known, that the proceedings of the Democratic caucus are not subjects for discussion on the floor of the House.

I have told the gentleman what his action cost the taxpayers of the country when he attacked this man, who has been active in working for the President in Kentucky. He has kept bond issues off the State of Kentucky. He has filed suits to test out legislative actions creating bond issues, until today Kentucky is one of only two States in the Union which have no bond issues. The gentleman from Kentucky attacks the man who has kept bond issues off our State. The last was a refunding bond issue. He went into court and fought it. He fought and defeated the bond issue of the Field administration and he has defeated other bond issues, until today Kentucky has no bonded indebtedness by virtue of his endeavors and activities in politics.

Now, I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that whenever the gentleman from Kentucky has this floor and seeks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD I shall object until I know what the remarks are about; and I wish the membership of the House to know that in the interest of the taxpayers the gentleman from Kentucky will make no more extensions in the RECORD until I personally have read them unless the House overrules me.

[Laughter and applause.] Every time I am successful in stopping an extension of his remarks it will save the taxpayers \$30,000 in letters franked through the mails to voters in Kentucky explaining why he did or did not do something.

Personally, I pledge you that I shall not extend a solitary remark as long as I stay in this House, no one [applause], because I know that my friends do not want an explanation and my enemies will not believe one. [Laughter.] I am going to save the taxpayers this money on his speeches if it is necessary for him to secure unanimous consent, as is apparent from the request he made on last Thursday.

No more speeches will be written into this RECORD, mailed out to the voters of Kentucky by this particular gentleman; and, frankly, I apologize for airing a family matter, but this gentleman from Kentucky started it by writing here in these extended remarks what he knew he had no right to say on the floor of this House, and I take this occasion to notify you as to why in the future I am going to be one voice that objects whenever he asks to extend his remarks in the RECORD. [Laughter.]

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer no apology for the contents of my remarks to which Mr. Brown of Kentucky refers, but I want to apologize to you for the lack of understanding of the new Member from Kentucky [laughter and applause] when he tells you and the country it will cost the taxpayers of this Nation \$29,000 to send this speech of mine to my district in Kentucky. You all know that if any speeches are sent out by me I will have to pay the entire cost of printing. He displays the same kind of misunderstanding that he has shown throughout his whole political experience. [Laughter.]

Three times, I believe, in my 7 years here have I extended my remarks in the RECORD. In this instance, as the RECORD will show, it went in under motion to strike out the last word in consideration of the District beer bill.

Upon this floor on March 11 the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BROWN] took the position that any gentleman on this floor who opposed H.R. 2820, the pension-reform bill, was disloyal to the President of the United States. Within an hour prior to such statement this man from Kentucky, this man who talked about loyalty, had stood here on this floor, when the Browning amendment was adopted by Democrats in caucus assembled, and had voted to bind the Democratic Party to pass the bill with the Browning amendment cutting soldiers 25 percent.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I object to referring to anything that happened in that caucus.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I am within the rules, Mr. Speaker.

Within the hour before his speech he had voted as I wanted to vote on the floor of this House. In caucus I heard his name called when they wanted to bind the party to pass that bill with the Browning amendment that would have cut 25 percent off veterans' compensation. I heard him vote "aye."

My charge in my speech against him was not that he was disloyal—his head is so thick, his brains work so slowly, that he cannot understand the English language. [Laughter.] I conceded his loyalty and good faith in his first vote.

The printed word, my speech, says that when he and my other colleagues from Kentucky voted to bind the Democratic Party with the Browning amendment "there was no thought of disloyalty in their minds and there was no thought of disloyalty in my mind." This is the charge. I said he changed his mind, and he did.

He says to you Members of this House that I would take the liberty to discuss what occurred in a caucus. When disloyalty is charged I take such liberty. Let me tell you, gentlemen, loyalty is part of my religion. [Applause.] JOHN YOUNG BROWN's political life shows that he cannot spell

loyalty. Loyalty is part of my religion, and I resented the charge of disloyalty to my President, because no man in this House will stand by him longer or suffer more for him than will I. [Applause.] Wait until the storm clouds hover low, wait until support of President may not be so popular, and then see the young gentleman from Kentucky take cover, as he always does.

I said in the statement referred to by him that every Member of the Kentucky delegation voted to bind that caucus with the Browning amendment, including JOHN YOUNG BROWN himself, and then Mr. Brown changed his mind, as he always does, and when the vote came in the House I was in identically the same position there as I was when I voted in the caucus. I wanted the Browning amendment. I have no quarrel with any gentleman who differs with me.

Oh, he refers to Mr. Bingham. I did not say anything in this statement with reference to his appointment to the Court of St. James. I told you the truth when I said that Robert Worth Bingham, after he had purchased the Courier-Journal and Times, had never supported a Democratic Governor in Kentucky, either before the election or subsequent thereto. I say he is no respecter of persons. He has crucified JOHN YOUNG BROWN again and again, and Mr. Brown crawls on his hands and knees to him today.

I did not say anything about his appointment to the Court of St. James. I said that when Robert Worth Bingham, in his powerful papers, said that my vote was one of disloyalty to our President he wrote a malicious, willful, damnable lie, and I repeat the charge today. [Applause.]

I said further that not a word of criticism had come from Robert Worth Bingham or his papers with reference to the Senators—Republicans and Democrats alike—who voted against this same bill in the Senate, even though 44 liberalizing amendments had been added to it. I suggested that the reason this criticism had not been forthcoming, possibly, was because his name was being considered by the same Senators of the United States for appointment to the ambassadorship at the Court of St. James.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. Lest there may be some misunderstanding on the part of the public that reads the RECORD here, a few days ago I myself spoke rather freely about Robert Worth Bingham and I have no apology for what I said, and take back nothing that I said, but still adhere to it 100 percent. Since the reference of my friend and distinguished colleague from Kentucky [Mr. Brown] included something about Judge Bingham's paper defeating a bond issue in Kentucky, may I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the bond issue that the Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times defeated by their activities was sponsored by a Democratic State administration in Kentucky and that it was intended to build roads for the State and put it on the map industrially?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I do not know of a single major issue that has been considered in Kentucky by Democratic governors that Mr. Bingham has not seen fit to oppose.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I submit a point of order. Why should the troubles of Kentucky be aired on this floor? There are 48 States of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the gentleman from Oregon, who as an old veteran has fought for his flag, that nothing could strike you deeper or nothing could wound you more severely than a charge of disloyalty to the President of the United States at this time. [Applause.] I am defending an attack today. It is a continuation of a former attack.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. Why cannot you settle it in your own State?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. According to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Brown], when the explanations are sent back there the settlement will be properly made. That is possibly the thing that induced him to make the utterances and take the attitude he has on the floor of the House.

There are many things that the gentleman from Kentucky has to learn. I tried to tell him the other day during the consideration of the beer bill for the District how to offer an amendment, and even though the proposition had been debated 45 minutes in his presence, he sat there and let the time pass and was unable even to offer his amendment to the bill. It was a great amendment—one that would permit Al Capone to sell beer. I am glad that the gentleman has a manual, and after he reads it he will have learned that it is not contrary to the rules of the House to refer to untrue statements a gentleman may make. This is a forum in which Members may protect themselves from untrue charges either on floor or in the press. The young gentleman may learn that disloyalty cannot be charged here or in the press without the right to answer it. [Applause.]

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee who preceded me on the floor of the House, my dear friend and colleague, FRED VINSON, of Kentucky, spoke upon the subject of loyalty to political ideals. Utilizing that theme as my criterion, may I impose upon the membership of this House by speaking upon the subject of loyalty to one's faith. Faith is a divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God and His promise of salvation. Faith is the intuitive spark that lights up our intellectual process to accept a religion as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. Mr. Speaker, where reason ends faith begins, and religion becomes our ideal and gospel. The word religion comes from the Latin word "religio", which means "to bind." Religion is therefore a binding belief in the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being.

Mr. Speaker, my purpose in taking the floor of the House this afternoon is to boldly, fearlessly, and courageously protest against the foul, iniquitous, and brutal treatment of the nationals of Jewish extraction in Germany by the cowardly, sadistic, paranoiac madman of modern Germany, Adolf Hitler. His chancellorship of Germany is an insult to the great men who have graced that position in the past. His official robes have been bathed in the innocent blood of Jewish people. History will record his name and fame with such tyrants and assassins as Torquemada, Nero, and Robespierre. Secondly, I desire to proclaim my loyalty and devotion to the Jewish religion and the faith that I have in its traditions and ideals.

Mr. Speaker, Judaism has given to the world and humanity three great ideals: First, the belief in one ever-living God; second, the inspiration of the Holy Bible; and third, the philosophy of the immortality of the soul. Each religious denomination, however, has different ceremonies connected with the worship of God. Most of the peoples of the world believe in the inspiration of the Holy Bible, and particularly the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments contained therein, which is the foundation upon which the superstructure of all government is reared.

The philosophy of the immortality of the soul is the only medium that binds the memories of those that live today with the love, respect, and admiration of those who have made the last pilgrimage to the Great Beyond.

These three concepts—the belief in a living God, the inspiration of the Holy Bible, and the immortality of the soul—have made life worth living for millions of men and women throughout the civilized world.

What has been the reward of the Jewish people for their great and tremendous contribution to the cultural civilization and ideals of our world? For 30 centuries these covenanted people of the land of Israel have been persecuted and have been proscribed. Their homes have been pillaged and plundered. Their properties have been confiscated. They have been crucified and burned at the stake. From every land and every clime they have been hunted like the beasts of the wilderness. As wanderers fleeing from such

cruelty and inhumanity they have only looked and sought for a haven of rest and contentment to live peacefully with the world. They have been the savage victims of racial hatred, bigotry, intolerance, and prejudice. They have fled from pogroms, massacres, and inquisitions, and have survived them all.

While all these kings, emperors, monarchies, and other tyrants of ancient, medieval, and modern times who have attempted to destroy the Jewish race have been forgotten in the ashes of time, Judaism will live and must continue to thrive, prosper, and flourish, because it has been the great chosen exponent and consistent and courageous advocate of God's ideals upon the face of this world. [Applause.]

When the Assyrian king, 800 years before Christ was born, took away the 10 tribes of Israel and lost them in the kaleidoscope of time he thought he had destroyed the Jewish race. When Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, 200 years later, ravaged the Kingdom of Judea and took away the two remaining tribes of Israel as prisoners he, too, thought that the Jewish race had been exterminated. When Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, pupil of Aristotle, 300 years before Christ pillaged and plundered the Holy Land and took along 100,000 prisoners to build the great city of Alexandria, named after him, he thought the Jewish people would remain prostrate, helpless, and hopeless. When Antiochus Epiphanes, a century before Christ was born, desecrated the holy temple, ransacked Judea, pillaged and plundered the Holy Land, he, too, believed that he had ruined the Jewish people. When the Roman Emperor, Titus, son of Vespasian, a few years after the death of Christ destroyed the temple, took away a quarter million Jewish prisoners, whom he marched under the triumphal arch of Rome as slaves of the Empire, he, too, thought that the Jews could no longer exist.

A hundred years later the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, led the Roman legions against the great Jewish general, Bar Kochba, who was battling side by side with Rabbi Akkiba, one of the greatest Talmudical scholars, to preserve the ideals and traditions of Judaism. Hadrian and the Roman army won. Bar Kochba was beheaded. Rabbi Akkiba had his flesh cut off piecemeal, proclaiming with his dying gasp, "There is but one God, and Jehovah is His name." Hadrian destroyed the temple, burned every home in the Holy Land, and left nothing but grass growing. He took half a million Jewish prisoners to Rome and scattered the remaining Jews to all the parts of the world. From that time on to this day the Jew has been a wanderer in the world; he has been called the "wandering Jew."

During the great crusades of the Middle Ages the spleen of religion was vent against the Jew for no reason but for the accident of having been born a Jew. During the Spanish Inquisition that inhuman tyrant, Torquemada, conducted the most vicious, inhuman, and brutal campaign against the Jewish people of Spain. They were burned on the flame, their bodies broken upon the racks, their wealth confiscated. One third of the Jewish people of Spain were killed; another third fled to Holland, Germany, Poland, Turkey, and the northern part of Africa; while the third remaining became converted to the Catholic faith. They were called marranos, because outwardly they professed Christianity but inwardly remained true to the traditions and ideals of their forefathers.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, in modern days we have beheld and wept at the pogroms in Russia under the brutal, tyrannical Czars of Russia. We have seen the inhuman conduct of Rumanian atrocities perpetrated against racial minorities of that kingdom. Now, in this the twentieth century of so-called "civilization" we behold in the great Republic of Germany—that land of culture, art, science, and statesmanship, the home of Einstein, Ehrlich, Wassermann, Max Reinhardt, Emil Ludwig, Fuchtwanger—the tragic political degeneration to which this country has fallen. Germany has projected into a position of power that tyrannical, autocratic, and cowardly assassin of human beings, Adolf Hitler. Thousands of Jewish citizens have been maltreated for no reason but because they profess the Jewish

faith that has been the mother of Christianity, which preaches and proclaims the gospel of "Love thy neighbor as thyself." [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, in panoramic fashion before your eyes I have permitted history to come and march before you. Actions speak louder than words. The past rises before us and we now behold, through the telescope of time, that every nation that ever attempted to pillage, to plunder, to persecute, and to proscribe the Jewish race has eventually become disintegrated and destroyed its own usefulness and its very existence.

For centuries throughout the civilized world the Jewish people wherever they have been found have been patriotic to their country, loyal to their institutions, and devoted to their ideals. They have contributed wherever they have been found to every line of human endeavor to make the nation in which they lived great and glorious. In every part of Europe, particularly in Germany, in science, in art, in law, in medicine, in journalism, in philosophy, in literature, in statesmanship, in banking, and in every learned profession the Jew has contributed his all to make the world better for his having lived in it.

Mr. Speaker, I challenge any man in this House, so far as I am concerned, to name any group of citizens within the confines of our Republic who, year in and year out, since our institutions have been established, have been more loyal, more patriotic, more sincere, and devoted to the institutions of our Nation than have been the Jewish citizens, whose only desire has been the privilege to serve the Republic which they love so dearly. [Applause.]

My purpose in addressing the Membership of this House is to vigorously protest against that human monster, that cowardly assassin of human life, Hitler; and second, to call your attention to the fact that I am just introducing a resolution calling upon the great, noble, human, loving, and enterprising people of Germany to stop the cruel and inhuman treatment by their autocrat, Hitler, of the Jewish nationals of Germany.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. I hope the gentleman will agree with me that the Secretary of State is handling that situation in a very satisfactory way.

Mr. SIROVICH. I have the highest admiration and respect for our distinguished friend and colleague, the present Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, a liberal and progressive gentleman of the highest character, whose heart pulsates for every man and woman that is trying to live in conformity with the dictates of their conscience; but I would be remiss in my loyalty to my faith and to the people I represent in the Fourteenth Congressional District if I did not rise in this historic forum and protest against this infamous treatment by Hitler and his associates of innocent men and women who have committed no crime outside of being born Jews.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I feel just as the gentleman does, and am unalterably opposed to any and all kinds of persecutions. If there is persecution against any people because of their race, it ought not to go unchallenged.

But is it not a matter that ought to be handled by our State Department? If we go to passing resolutions, unless we direct them to our own Executive and his Department of State, would we not be invading the Executive functions of the Government? We do not like to have the executive departments invade the legislative part of the Government. In this connection may I not call the attention of my friend to the fact that there is unreasonable, foolish, cruel persecution of the Jews right here in the Nation's Capital? I do not stand for that. I am against all persecutions. I have some very close personal friends of lifetime standing who are Jews. Why should we tolerate without protest the persecution of Jews here in Washington?

There are very prominent apartment houses here in the Nation's Capital which refuse to permit Jews to rent apart-

ments. There are apartment houses here where people can buy homes therein as they buy a residence. If my distinguished friend would go there and say, "I am a Jew", they would say, "We can not sell to you." There is that ridiculous persecution, with which I have no sympathy whatever, right here in the gentleman's Nation's Capital, but we ought to get that out of the way first before we go to foreign countries. Has my distinguished friend from New York any precedents for his resolution?

Mr. SIROVICH. To enlighten my dear and good friend, TOM BLANTON, I want to call his attention to the fact that it has always been the policy of the United States of America in times past not only to protect nationals residing in their countries but also in the interests of humanity and under the guardianship of that humanity which belongs to this great Republic to protect the rights of racial minorities residing in different countries of the world. To be specific to my friend, Mr. BLANTON, let me call his attention to the fact that the United States of America has repeatedly undertaken to affirm this guardianship of humanity in behalf of oppressed racial minorities in many instances, amongst which that come to my mind are the following:

First. Secretary Forsyth's course in 1840, under the direction of President Van Buren, on behalf of the Damascus Jewish blood-accusation victims.

Second. Minister Fay's successful efforts in Switzerland to remove anti-Jewish domestic statutory discriminations.

Third. The action of Hon. Benjamin F. Peixotto, United States consul to Rumania, about 1870, 6 decades ago, in his campaign against Rumanian Jewish persecutions, under the direct authority of President Grant, who used the following words:

The United States, knowing no distinction of her own citizens on account of religion or nativity, naturally believes in a civilization the world over which will secure the same universal view.

Fourth. The action of Hon. Charles Sumner, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in protesting against Rumanian anti-Jewish atrocities.

Fifth. Action of the powers on behalf of persecuted Jews in the Balkans at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, at which the United States of America was represented by its minister to Austria, Hon. John A. Kasson, and its minister to Germany, Hon. Bayard Taylor.

Sixth. The vigorous course adopted by President Cleveland toward Austria in the now notorious Kelley case in 1885.

Seventh. Secretary Hay's Rumanian note of 1902.

Eighth. The action of President Theodore Roosevelt in connection with the Kishineff massacre petition in 1903.

Ninth. The action of the United States of America in 1911 in abrogating the Russian Treaty of 1832 because of discrimination against Jewish citizens, resulting in a resolution to that effect by the House of Representatives.

Tenth. The course of President Woodrow Wilson in connection with representatives of the other great powers at the peace conference in 1919 when Russia contended that her anti-Jewish discriminations were not religious but racial, our Government replying that "the two questions are inseparable."

And, last but not least, when I arose upon the floor of the House in 1928 to pillory and excoriate Rumania for her cruel treatment of racial minorities. Then I, too, introduced a resolution to abrogate treaties with Rumania which brought immediate response from that Government through its Prime Minister proclaiming to the world its intention of never permitting in the future persecutions and oppression of racial minorities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIROVICH] has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with my distinguished friend from New York. Civilized governments ought to protest against such action, but it ought to come from the Govern-

ment. A resolution that we might pass ought to be addressed to our own Department, to our own President, asking our President to take action through our State Department. It ought not be addressed to any foreign governments.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is what my resolution provides. It is going direct to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BLANTON. I am one who appreciates all the speeches made by my distinguished friend, Dr. SIROVICH, even his wet speeches, with which I do not agree. They are always able and interesting. I think his speech this morning is full of chronological history that is valuable to the country, and I have been listening to it with a great deal of interest; but I am afraid he is going to take action that will not bring about much good, if he is addressing his resolution to any but our own Government.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is exactly what my resolution provides.

Mr. DIES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. DIES. I noticed a dispatch from a Jewish association in Germany appealing to America not to interfere with the private affairs of the German people, and it would be a serious mistake if we undertook to interfere with the internal affairs of that country. I want to ask the gentleman if he read that dispatch and if he believes it represents the views of the Jewish people there?

Mr. SIROVICH. I did read the article. For the benefit of my friend from Texas [Mr. DIES] I want to tell him that bayonets, persecution, and life itself inspired and prompted this answer. Everyone knows that Hitler and his associates have placed a censorship upon all news that comes from Germany. Even letters that are sent from Germany, I am told, are doctored and censored. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines that are in opposition to Hitler's form of government have been suppressed. His opponents in political life have been thrown into prison, simply because they disagreed with his political fascism. Is that liberty? Is that justice? Is that freedom?

Mr. DIES. Then the gentleman believes that that editorial did not speak for the Jewish people?

Mr. SIROVICH. That is correct. It was fear that prompted that answer. Time will vindicate my position.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York have 5 additional minutes to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. AYERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, when I arose to address the membership of this House I did not rise as a Jewish citizen. I am rising here as an American citizen, a Member of Congress, appealing for justice for racial and oppressed minorities. My sense of justice would compel me to appeal for any class, creed, or color that would ever be humiliated or punished in any part of the world. [Applause.] Two sets of victims are involved in these Hitler persecution, one a comparatively small number of American citizens, the wives and minor children of American citizens who for the moment happen to be residents that are located in Germany for temporary purposes; and, second, Jewish residents of Germany in general, amongst which are included its own nationals who have for centuries inhabited different parts of Germany, and whose forebears have consecrated their lives upon the altar of patriotism and have given their last drop of blood upon the altar to serve their fatherland. And a considerable number of others who have been living there since the beginning of the Great War of 1914.

Mr. Speaker, as to the first class, our own American citizens who are abroad, traveling through Germany for health, for commercial reasons, for cultural and artistic purposes, there can be no doubt as to the right and duty of American intervention. It is the duty of the German Government, acting through real German representatives, to grant adequate

protection to all American citizens as well as other German residents, not only against governmental lawlessness but also against those who would harangue the beastly element of men to destroy their fellowman on account of racial and religious intolerance. Regarding those of the Jewish race who have lived in Germany since the finish of the allied war, Germany, at the peace conference in 1919 held at Versailles, France, pledged herself, in writing, to the United States of America and other powers for the protection of national minorities. This section states—

That protection will be practically regulated within the frame of the League of Nations. However, on behalf of Germany there must be in the peace treaty definite assurances demanded for those German minorities which by cession will come under foreign sovereignty. These minorities should be given the opportunity of fostering their German characteristics, especially through granting them the right to maintain and attend German schools and churches, as well as to publish German newspapers. Furthermore, it would be desirable to create a cultural autonomy on the basis of national registers. Germany on her side is resolved to treat minorities of foreign origin in her territory according to the same principles.

Thus, in exchange for the aforementioned pledge the United States of America and its Allies in the World War imposed protective clauses of a similar nature on Poland and other new States in reliance upon these German assurances, saying officially that they—

are prepared to accord guaranties under the protection of the League of Nations for the educational, religious, and cultural rights of the German minorities transferred from the German Empire to the new States created by treaty. They take note of the statement of the German delegates that Germany is determined to treat foreign minorities within her territory according to the same principles—

And all the signatory powers to the said peace treaty promulgated at Versailles likewise pledged themselves to accord guaranties for the educational, religious, cultural, racial, and linguistic minorities within their national confines. Germany stands pledged to the United States of America and other signatory powers to the aforesaid Versailles Treaty to carry out all the provisions for the protection of her religious, racial, and linguistic minorities, not only the protection to life and property but a guaranty against any—

law, regulation, or official action against her religious minorities in enjoyment of civil or political rights.

By the said treaty—

All nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language, or religion, and all nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other nationals—

Besides which—

full and complete protection of life and liberty is assured to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I am very much in sympathy with the remarks of the gentleman, and I just wanted to call attention to the fact that when the Jews were captured and taken into Babylonian captivity, after they were kept all those years in slavery, the first thing they did when they came back was to start rebuilding the temple.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is right.

Mr. MAY. And when the Christians were persecuted by Belgium more than 300 years ago and taken out on to the hills and lashed to the trees, and the torch was applied, and they were burned for their religious beliefs, every time persecution of that kind has occurred they come out of it greater and stronger than ever.

Does not the gentleman believe that out of the persecution that is taking place in Germany now, unjust as it is, is going to come a stronger Jewish people?

Mr. SIROVICH. In reply to my distinguished friend, Judge MAY from Kentucky, let me remind him that when the Assyrian King destroyed the commonwealth of Israel, many of these people fled to Phoenicia and settled in that country along the Mediterranean. Prior to the Christian era the Phoenicians were the most aggressive commercial

and maritime nation. In modern language they would be called the Yankees of the East. Living near the forest of Lebanon, they went into that great wilderness, hewed down the trees and converted them into ships. It was this commercial branch of the Jewish race that settled Greece, the northern part of Africa, called Carthage, Italy, and particularly Venice, which was then called Venetia, pronounced almost like Phoenicia. These Phoenicians carried the culture and civilization of their day wherever their commerce went. As their ships plowed through the Mediterranean and through the Straits of Gibraltar, they went to England and settled there. In the company of the primitive people of England they went down into the very bowels of English soil to bring back the tin ore which was so rich in England. They mixed this tin with copper and were the first bronze-makers in the world.

It was these ancient Phoenicians, the most civilized and cultured people of their day, who called England "British". The word "British" comes from two Semitic words—"Brith", which means "covenant", and "ish", which means "son." Therefore, British was the term applied to England by the Phoenician Jews, and down to the present time means "covenanted son", which is symbolic of the covenant that the patriarch, Abraham, made to God when he offered his son Isaac upon the altar as faith in one true living God.

So we see how the ancient Phoenicians developed mentally, physically, spiritually, and morally in spite of the Assyrian persecution.

Mr. MAY. Does not the gentleman feel that unjust persecution of any nation is a real tonic to any generation of any race?

Mr. SIROVICH. The gentleman saw what happened to Christianity when the Christians were persecuted by the Romans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the privilege you have given me to protest against religious persecutions in Germany and to express my loyalty to my faith. [Applause.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman's resolution set out alleged facts?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes. The gentleman knows that whenever I speak I present facts only.

Mr. PATMAN. I know the gentleman is very sincere at heart, and I have the utmost confidence in him. He is respected and admired by all the Members of this body. Will the gentleman have documentary evidence or other proof to substantiate his charges?

Mr. SIROVICH. Anything I may present in this resolution will be based upon facts and upon sentiments and statements in which I think the world believes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. I am very much in sympathy with what the gentleman has said, but I feel that this matter should be referred to the State Department. I feel that it is now being handled in a very masterful and diplomatic way by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull.

Mr. SIROVICH. While I have the greatest respect, admiration, and consideration for my distinguished friend, the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and know he will do justice to our unfortunate brethren in Germany, still I think the floor of the Congress of the United States is the proper place for a Member of Congress to voice and express his thoughts regarding any nation that oppresses racial minorities. The cry of humanity wherever it may be found appealing for assistance should know that America, the land of liberty, freedom, and justice, is willing to listen and to help.

May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that for the past three years I have often listened to his

eloquence upon the floor of the House as he appealed to the people for justice for the veterans of our country; for the rights of those soldiers who went across the sea to make the world safe for democracy. May I say to the gentleman that amongst those who went over to make the supreme sacrifice for our Republic were more than 300,000 Jewish boys, the flower and manhood of our land. Thousands gave up their lives that our Republic shall survive. They have the right to expect someone here on the floor of the Congress of the United States to make an appeal that democracy may live. They have the right to know that their blood that has hallowed the fields of all Europe wherever our country has sent them has not been spilled in vain. They have the right to know that in the sacred earth where their mortal remains have been placed when they went over there to make the world safe for democracy, that that democracy may protect their brethren in Germany, whose only fault is that they have been born as Jews.

Tonight throughout our Republic and throughout the civilized world meetings are being held to protest against these cowardly and outrageous treatments of racial minorities in Germany. Let the world know that in the Congress of the United States a humble Member has raised his voice to hope that liberty and freedom may still ring throughout the world. [Applause.]

Mr. PATMAN. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman. I am entirely in sympathy with what the gentleman from New York has said. I am sorry that I am not as well informed on this matter as my friend from New York, Dr. SIROVICH.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, as I am now serving my first term as Delegate in Congress from Hawaii, and there being many of my colleagues who are new also, I am taking this means of presenting some of the pertinent facts relative to the Territory which I represent.

Hawaii, located as it is in a southwesterly direction 2,100 miles from San Francisco and with the Philippine Islands 4,800 miles further west, is apt to be disregarded as a member of the American commonwealth. The average resident of the mainland is likely to have a vague and sketchy understanding of Hawaii, and his conclusions as to conditions there are apt to be based on scanty and imperfect information received through the medium of news flashes rather than on detailed information based on an accurate study of conditions.

Hawaii is popularly, and I might say properly, pictured as a "land of enchanting scenic beauty, of active volcanoes, of warm sunshine, mellow moonlight, bedecked with a profusion of bright-hued blossoms which mingle their fragrance with the soft melodies of native music and the murmur of waves lapping the white coral beaches."

But I would paint another picture, no less true than this, but painted, as it were, from a different point of view. I would tell you not about Hawaii's volcanoes, beaches, or its flowers, but about its industries, its modern cities with telephonic communication with the mainland and Europe, about its finances, and how it pays its way as an integral part of the United States.

Hawaii is at once the Gibraltar of the Pacific, guarding our western shore, and a laboratory in which for more than five decades has taken place a unique phase in the development of human relationships and international understanding. It is in every respect a modern, enterprising American community, engaged in agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities in a typical American manner.

The islands first came under the official eye of the United States during the Spanish-American War, when the strategic military position of Hawaii was first recognized. Shortly prior to 1898 the then Republic of Hawaii, of its own volition, asked to be annexed to the United States as a territory and itself prepared a treaty to this effect. In 1898,

under the administration of President William McKinley, Hawaii was made an integral part of the United States, with the status of a Territory, this action being taken by a joint resolution of the House and Senate of the United States in the same manner as Texas became a Territory in the American sisterhood of States.

The government of Hawaii was set up in 1900 by an organic act, which provides for a governor who shall be appointed by the President of the United States and who must be a resident of the islands. The lawmaking body consists of a Territorial legislature made up of 15 senators and 30 representatives, who are elected by popular vote, as are the executive officers and members of the boards of supervisors of the various counties of the Territory.

In 1930, according to the Federal census of that year, there were approximately 368,000 persons living in Hawaii, although this figure has since been increased to slightly more than 380,000, according to the 1932 report of the Governor of Hawaii. There were 63,828 registered voters in the Territory at the time of the last election. In this connection it might be of interest to quote briefly from the 1932 report of the Secretary of the Interior:

Hawaii * * * is free from organized graft and corruption; the courts there are well administered; and in Honolulu the proportion of crimes of violence is distinctly lower than that in a majority of mainland cities.

The public-school system of the Territory compares favorably with that of any other community in the United States. In fact, back in the days of the monarchy parents on the Pacific Coast sent their children to Hawaii to be educated. English is the language of the islands. All of the public schools are conducted in this tongue and are in every way thoroughly American in curriculum and in methods. The public-school population in 1932 totaled 78,663 students.

In mentioning the schools, the question of racial relations naturally comes to mind, and in this connection I would repeat what Mr. William Atherton Du Puy, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, said in his published report following his investigations in Hawaii last year:

There is much talk in the continental press of race antagonisms in Hawaii. This talk is based on a lack of understanding of the relations between the races over there. In the States race conflicts and race prejudices are often intense. In the islands they are practically nonexistent. * * * The social question of race has never been raised. It does not exist. It is never raised except by some outsider who brings his prejudices with him, or by some continental newspaper which bases its interpretation of events in Hawaii on race prejudices that exist where it is published.

The chief enterprises of the Territory are agricultural in nature. Sugar ranks first, with a production in 1932 of 1,025,354 short tons. The prevailing low price of sugar is having a considerable and detrimental effect on the prosperity of the islands. The production of sugar in Hawaii is probably more costly than in any other sugar-producing region in the world. Health and sanitary conditions are maintained up to American standards, and a great deal of effort and money is spent in providing amusements and educational programs for the plantation workers, whose standards of living are in every way favorably comparable to those prevailing in our best mainland industrial centers. This is in strong contrast to living conditions of labor in foreign sugar-producing areas. Also, it may be noted that only the intense application of scientific methods, including the use of large amounts of fertilizer to compensate for the lack of natural soil ingredients needed by this crop, and the use of elaborate irrigation systems, has enabled the sugar growers of Hawaii to produce a per-acre yield of sugar that ranks highest in the world. But notwithstanding this, the present low price of sugar makes it almost impossible for Hawaii to get a new dollar for an old one out of its sugar business.

The growing and canning of pineapples ranks second in the list of Hawaii's industries. Here Nature, which has left so much for man to supply in the cultivation of sugar cane, has given Hawaii peculiarly ideal conditions, so that approximately 80 percent of the canned pineapples of the world comes from this western outpost of the United States.

The world depression has greatly reduced the demand for this luscious fruit, so that the 1931 pack of 12,750,000 cases

was cut to slightly more than 5,000,000 in 1932, due to the unfavorable market conditions.

Among the other industries of Hawaii might be mentioned coffee, exports of which in 1931 amounted to more than 6,000,000 pounds, valued at more than \$1,000,000. But here again the prevailing low price made it impossible for the growers to make a profit. Some form of governmental aid, such as a tariff, is badly needed to save this young industry of Hawaii from utter ruin.

Cattle raising is also a considerable industry, and the Parker Ranch, on the island of Hawaii, is credited with having one of the largest herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle in the world. Hawaii is almost self-sustaining as far as beef is concerned, and in 1931 exported almost a million and a half pounds of hides to the mainland.

Tourist travel to the islands, referred to as Hawaii's "third industry," brought 15,780 persons to the islands as visitors during 1931, a drop of 15 percent from the previous year, due to the general falling off in world travel.

Turning again to the strictly commercial, exports from Hawaii in 1931, most of which went to the mainland, amounted to \$102,737,836, and her imports, also principally from the mainland, totalled \$86,956,768. While this left a balance of trade in 1931 of \$15,781,067 in favor of the Territory, the great drop in pineapple exports alone during last year practically wiped out this balance.

Hawaii has been a profitable investment for the Federal Government. I again quote from the book of Mr. Du Puy:

A balancing of the books as between the Territory of Hawaii and the Federal Government showed that during the first 30 years that it was a part of the United States it had sent \$171,000,000 to Washington, while the Federal Government had spent upon activities that might properly be charged up against the Territory, about \$32,000,000, leaving a net profit to the Federal Government of some \$139,000,000 in taxes received from the islands. Thus, the islands have not been an expense to the Government, but have yielded handsome and direct cash profits to it.

This is exclusive, of course, of the money spent in maintaining in Hawaii the largest army post and the strongest naval base in the whole establishment of the Government. These are not maintained for the protection of the islands, but as an outpost to the West in the national scheme of defense, and should, therefore, be paid for by the Federal Government.

A perusal of the 1932 report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that Hawaii paid in this form of taxes during the year 1931 a total of \$3,785,789, which exceeds similar collections during the same year in 17 of the 48 States of the Union and the Territory of Alaska.

The following table, compiled by Mr. Du Puy, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, shows the main items in the account between the Federal Government and the Territory of Hawaii from 1900 to 1930, inclusive:

| Item | Paid to the Federal Government | Received from the Federal Government |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Internal Revenue..... | \$118,004,556.23 | \$952,836.64 |
| Post Office..... | 7,593,819.73 | 4,480,092.00 |
| Immigration..... | 78,500.00 | 1,190,000.00 |
| Weather Bureau..... | | 191,500.00 |
| Customs Service..... | 44,552,800.38 | 3,217,577.00 |
| United States marshal, including courts (Federal, supreme, and circuit), salaries and expenses..... | 681,778.00 | 3,154,129.00 |
| Volcano research..... | | 179,365.82 |
| Hawaii National Park..... | 13,404.52 | 891,170.60 |
| Public Health Service..... | | 1,721,208.67 |
| Department of Agriculture (Hawaiian Experiment Station)..... | 713.00 | 1,123,430.00 |
| Lighthouse Service..... | 5,278.17 | 2,875,166.73 |
| Rivers and Harbors..... | | 9,455,591.00 |
| University of Hawaii..... | | 1,270,599.22 |
| U. S. Geological Survey..... | | 317,897.00 |
| Territory: Governor and secretary contingent and legislative expenses..... | 61,289.00 | 981,100.00 |
| Shipping Board..... | (¹) | 356,400.00 |
| Total..... | 170,992,199.03 | 32,358,063.68 |

¹ No record.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wish to find out what the program

for the balance of the afternoon is going to be. I have no desire to keep these gentlemen from talking.

Mr. BYRNS. No other business is to come before the House. It is proposed to adjourn over to Wednesday when the House adjourns.

Mr. SNELL. Perhaps it would be well for the gentleman from Tennessee to secure that permission now, so the membership will know definitely what the program will be.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, March 29, 1933.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. There will be no further business, as I understand it, Mr. Speaker, except the speeches of those who desire to address the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair so understands.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN].

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, 3 minutes is not sufficient time for an Irishman to make an address. However, I shall obey the rules.

The gentleman from New York who just finished speaking in behalf of the unfortunate Hebrews in Germany took the very words out of my mouth. I wanted the honor of standing before this honorable body and denouncing Hitler for his persecution of the Jews. The matter has been very well covered, but I want to call attention to something else that is going on in our country.

In many States of the Union women and girls are compelled to work 16 and 18 hours a day, for which they receive the insignificant, measly wage of \$3.50 or \$4 a week. I have been informed, and rightly so, that the Federal Government can do nothing in the matter because it would be infringing upon the rights of the States.

I do want to say this: We Members of Congress can do anything if we want to do it, because there is not any problem that will confront us at this session or any other session that cannot be solved if we allow ourselves to be actuated by humanitarian motives. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say to one and all, let us make some effort or undertake to do something to bring about a condition where unfortunate girls and women shall not be compelled to work 16 or 18 hours a day for \$3 a week. [Applause.]

I thank you.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—LET'S CARRY THE NEW DEAL HOME

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered over the radio under the auspices of the American Taxpayers' League from the studios of the National Broadcasting Co. of Washington, D.C., last Saturday night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address I delivered over the radio on Let's Carry the New Deal Home, under the auspices of the American Taxpayers' League, from the studios of the National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D.C., Saturday night, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

The address is as follows:

A new economy deal is going on in Washington; let's see that is carried to every State, county, municipality, and hamlet in our country.

The high cost of government today, in my opinion, is due directly to the extravagant manner in which the American people lived for years. We lived beyond our means, and we ran our governments—Federal, State, county, and municipal—in the same way. Money was easy to obtain, and we spent it freely, extravagantly, foolishly. Taxes, because we had money or could obtain money with which to pay them, gave us very little concern. We paid little, if any, attention to the yearly additions to our tax tickets.

When we at last awoke from our debauch and found out that we were all broke or financially crippled we began to realize that our profligacy had created a profligate government. We at last began to realize that each year a little more of our earning power was being turned over to the taxing power. We began to realize that our personal and business economic sins were being visited upon our Government; that our Government was suffering from the same malignant economic disease practically every man, woman, and business in America had contracted—downright recklessness and extravagance. And, thank God, we at last became tax conscious.

The big thing today about the whole sordid situation is the fact that we are at last tax conscious and realize we have got to sober up—that the Government, the individual, and business have all got to live within their incomes. The realization of this fact, I believe, is over half of the battle.

Our new leader in putting the new deal over here in Washington has certainly started out in a magnificent manner. I want to see the new Federal deal, however, extended beyond the corporate limits of the Capital City. I want to see it extended into every nook and corner of every congressional district in the United States.

Let me be specific: How about a new Federal deal on these things?

I believe we have too many places for holding Federal courts. In many Federal judicial districts the Federal court only lasts for a day or two. A great deal of money, time, and inconvenience could be saved by having one real court at some centrally located point.

How about the rural-mail routes? I believe that many rural-mail routes could be consolidated. Many of these routes have not been changed since the days of the horse and buggy.

How about the rentals being paid for post offices and public buildings? In many cases these rents, to say the least, are not in line with the prevailing rents of the community.

How about all Federal employees doing a reasonable amount of work for the salary they receive? Take many of the postmasters, for instance; the only thing they do is to get in the way of other people who want to work. Every postmaster should be competent to discharge the duties of his office and should be required to work. Many of the other Federal employees scattered over the United States are not giving value received for the salary paid.

These are blunt statements—probably harsh statements—but you men and women who are listening in tonight know that they are true statements.

An honest-to-goodness Federal survey should be made of each county, city, and town in the United States in order to determine what economies can be made. Let's bring the matter home to our people and get them to assist in the work. If local waste and extravagance are discovered by our people, we will have their sympathy and support in bringing about the needed corrections.

So much for Federal economies. How about a new deal for the States, counties, cities, and towns?

You folks who are listening in get this tonight and sleep on it: A tax dollar saved at home means as much as a tax dollar saved in Washington. And let me tell you another thing: The States, counties, cities, and towns have wasted more tax dollars than the Federal Government.

Let me give you just a few figures: The tax bill of America is around \$15,000,000,000. Approximately 70 percent of the amount goes to pay the tax bills of the States, counties, and municipalities. Your Federal Government is costing around \$4,000,000,000 per year, and about three billions of this amount is traceable directly or indirectly to war. If we could get rid of wars and preparing for wars we would not have any trouble balancing the Federal Budget. If the nations of the world would get a good dose of old-fashioned religion they could keep their budgets balanced without inflicting hardships on the taxpayers.

War got our Federal Budget out of balance, but the State, county, and municipal governments cannot charge their unbalanced budgets to war costs.

The State governments are costing around 2½ billion dollars and the county and municipal governments around 8½ billion dollars.

Get this: The costs of State, county, and municipal governments have increased from around \$6,000,000,000 in 1925 to around \$11,000,000,000 in 1932.

Well, what are you going to do about it? One thing you can do is this: Quit cussing your Representatives up here for awhile—the new leader is looking after us—and turn your attention to your State, county, and municipal affairs.

What are you going to do about it? Well, bring the new deal home. You folks who are listening in, don't you think you need a new shuffle around home?

How about reorganizing our State governments and getting rid of the useless and unnecessary departments, bureaus, and commissions? Let me tell you that in some of our State governments the departments, bureaus, and commissions need cleaning out as badly as they do in our Federal Government.

How about reorganizing our county governments and putting them on a business basis? There is probably more inefficiency and waste in our county governments than anywhere else.

How about reorganizing and cleaning up our municipal governments? A lot of them need it from top to bottom.

Let me call a thing or two to your mind, so you will begin to think:

How about all of these overlapping, four and five ply deep officers. Take down in Virginia, where I live, for instance. When

I was a boy the sheriff and his deputies and the local constables enforced the law, and I believe they got along better at it than we are doing today. What do we have today? The sheriff and his deputies and constables, Oh, yes; but in addition thereto prohibition officers, Federal and State; motor cops racing up and down the road in white cars, pretending to be in a hurry; game wardens, who mess around to see if your dog is a taxpayer; and the Lord only knows how many others.

Don't you think it would be cheaper and better to let the sheriff enforce all laws? If he doesn't enforce the law, get one who will.

How about our highway departments? It may be treason to some to say it, but the fact is we are spending too much money on our highways. And then, too, some of our highway departments are becoming as czaristic as old Nicholas himself.

How about our schools? How many useless and unnecessary officers and employees could be eliminated if we had a real, efficient system. Take, for instance, these fellows who are being hired to teach our boys how to play. Don't you know that a boy who does not know how to play is too dumb to be taught?

How about the cost of schoolbooks? Don't you think the taxpayers have fed the Schoolbook Trust long enough?

I do not have time to point out any more of our State, county, and municipal mistakes. Stop and think and you will be unable to count them on your fingers.

What we need in the States right now are a few leaders like Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The new deal has started in Washington. Your duty, my friends, is to see that it is carried into every State, county, municipality, and hamlet in our land.

REFORESTATION AND RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, in view of what happened here this morning with reference to the bill H.R. 3905, I would like for the RECORD to show that the bill as reported by the House committee will be identical with the bill as reported by the Senate committee, and is in the nature of a substitute which has been agreed upon by the parties at interest.

The committee was reliably informed that the President of the United States had given his approval to the substitute and that the president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green, had also given his approval to the substitute.

I regret as much as anyone to find myself in disagreement with the chairman of my committee, my beloved friend and colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY], who is still opposed to the bill; but I hope the Members of the House will carefully read the report of the committee before making up their minds to follow his leadership in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman kindly give the House a brief synopsis of the proposed substitute?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The substitute gives the President of the United States authority to employ in reforestation and other allied lines of work people now unemployed under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, and leaves it entirely up to him as to what he shall pay them. He must furnish them quarters and subsistence and medical attention, but the amount of the cash allowance which he may give them is to be fixed by him. It avoids the controversial subjects to which the American Federation of Labor was opposed, and I hope the House will pass the measure without amendment. [Applause.]

FARM MORTGAGE DEBTS AND THE REFINANCING THEREOF (H.DOC. NO. 9)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which was read and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed with illustrations:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Pursuant to the request made under House Resolution No. 69, Seventy-third Congress, I am transmitting herewith re-

port based on the study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics pertaining to farm-mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. WALLACE.

APPOINTMENT

The Speaker laid before the House the following appointment:

Pursuant to the provision of title 20, section 134, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKE] as a consulting trustee for the National Training School for Boys.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. CROWE, for three days, on account of important business.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a few days we will again be called upon to enact legislation in regard to the banking laws. We have passed some rather far-reaching measures since the convening of this session of Congress. I doubt that any measure has ever passed the American Congress that was as far-reaching as the banking bill that passed this Congress the first day the Congress was in session. It was an emergency measure, and I was glad to support the President. I have every confidence in the President and believe that he is doing his very best to relieve distress, misery, and start our country on the road to permanent prosperity.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY

When considering changes in our banking laws we should consider changes in our method of issuing and distributing money. One cannot be considered without considering the other. Thomas Jefferson made a very significant statement, and I want to read it to you. I am quoting what Jefferson said:

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

Every word that Thomas Jefferson said has proven to be true. A few powerful bankers in this country, controlling absolutely the issuance and distribution of money, a great privilege that should be exercised by the people only through their Representatives in Congress, have first by inflation and then by deflation almost destroyed this country.

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall coin money and regulate its value. There is where our trouble is today. That is the fundamental problem that must be solved before the other incidental questions will be solved. When that question is solved practically all of our other troubles will be eliminated.

WHO CONTROLS MONEY?

Now, let us see if the first part of Jefferson's statement is true—that banks are controlling the issue of currency. Is there anyone within the sound of my voice who will say that they have not been controlling the issuance and distribution of money in this country? If so, I hope he will speak out. I know you are not going to do it, because there is no one in America who believes that the few powerful banks are not controlling the issue of currency.

The next question is the suggestion of Jefferson that they first inflate and then deflate, and thus deprive the people of property.

Did they? They certainly did. Through inflation of the money controlled by them they made property values high, they made securities high, they made stocks and bonds high, they made all the products that are produced by the farmers high, and the manufacturers' goods they made high, every-

thing high. And then they caused the deflation, and made property almost worthless, and, as Jefferson says, we will soon wake up homeless on the continent our fathers conquered.

DEFLATION ORDERED

In 1920, May 1, cotton was selling for 40 cents a pound, and wheat was selling for \$3 a bushel. Through the influence of a group of these powerful bankers deflation was ordered. In 4 months' time the price of cotton had been whipped and beaten down until it was worth only 7 cents a pound, approximately one sixth of the value 4 months before, and wheat was selling for \$1.40 a bushel instead of \$3, the price it was selling at 4 months before.

IF DEFLATION DECREASES, INFLATION WILL INCREASE PRICES

I want to submit to you, if you can by deflation reduce the prices of commodities, why cannot you by inflation increase the price of commodities? If one is true, the other is true, and that is what we must do before we have permanent relief for this country.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman has made a statement that deflation was caused by a certain group. Can the gentleman name that group for the RECORD?

LAW AND ORDER

Mr. PATMAN. I shall be glad to do that. Mr. Mellon, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Mitchell have had more weight and influence in the control, issuance, and distribution of money and credit than all the rest of the people in the Nation combined.

They do not pay any attention to law; they do not care anything for law and order, not unless they can make the law and give the order.

IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY MELLON

You gentlemen know that I brought impeachment charges against Mr. Mellon. I am awfully sorry that he left the country in order to avoid prosecution of those charges. In the charges, I enumerated the number of instances where he had violated the law and trampled the law under his feet.

FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

He was not hard to catch. Anyone who could track an elephant in the snow could catch Mr. Mellon violating the law, because he paid no attention to any law. That is the reason, when the facts were presented, he had no defense, and the only thing he could do to escape punishment and save the administration was to go to a foreign land, get out of the country, and hope the people would forget it.

Mr. GOSS. The gentleman does not contend that these gentlemen have power over credit and currency greater than the Secretary of the Treasury, does he?

Mr. PATMAN. I certainly do.

Mr. GOSS. He thinks they have more power even than the present Secretary of the Treasury?

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Mr. PATMAN. I believe that they have more power under the present banking set-up than all the rest of the people in this country combined, including the Secretary of the Treasury. They have their control through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other large banking institutions there. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is running the banking business and practically all other business in this country in connection with these other large banking institutions, and you can figure out for yourself who is running the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

MORE ABOUT MELLON

I have told you a little about Mr. Mellon. Take, for instance, while he was Secretary of the Treasury. He passed on all public-building contracts. He hired all the architects to draw the plans for these public buildings, and not only did he do that but he notified these architects that he would like to have aluminum substituted for iron, wood, steel, and copper wherever it could be substituted in the construction of these public buildings, and they did it. He owned a monopoly on aluminum; he was financially inter-

ested in its sale. Look at the Federal Reserve bank in Pittsburgh. That was constructed by a concern that Mr. Mellon was financially interested in. The Federal Reserve Board—Mr. Mellon, chairman—gave the company the contract, and the constructing company covered that building with aluminum. Why? There is a set, fixed price for aluminum. It has not decreased in price since 1929, although everything else has gone down from 50 percent to 90 percent. He paid no attention to the law. That is only one instance. There was a man from Colombia, South America, here for 8 years. A President was to be elected down there. This man went from the Capital City of America, Washington, D.C., to Colombia, South America, and after a whirlwind campaign of 3 weeks, spending lots of money—and I do not know where he got it—he was elected President of Colombia, Olaya Herrera. What did he do? He then came right back to Washington. A dinner was given for him, at which Mr. Mellon was present. He was attending the dinner and sat to the right of President-elect Herrera, and discussed at that meeting how Mr. Mellon could get his Barco oil-concession fight in South America, which was worth \$2,000,000,000 to him and Mr. Morgan, settled. As a result of that conference here in Washington the President-elect went back to Colombia and called the Congress together, and made them ratify a lease that was null and void and had been canceled years before in order that Colombia, South America, might borrow money from Mr. Morgan in New York City. They pay no attention to the law. They do not care anything about the law. I am telling you about some of the minor charges in the impeachment. Morgan had a fourth interest in that contract and Mellon and his companies had a three fourths interest in that contract. They bought that concession for a song. It was no good. They had a way of making it good, and they exercised their power successfully.

MELLON, MORGAN, AND MITCHELL

I have discussed Mr. Mellon and Mr. Morgan. Just mentioned a few minor things. I hope the Senate committee puts Mr. Morgan on the griddle and makes him tell about how he has peddled the widows and orphans worthless stocks and bonds. Let me say something about Mr. Mitchell. He is out, right now, and somebody else will probably have to step up and take his place. Many of the others will also get caught and be prosecuted. There was a man, Mr. Mitchell, who represented the biggest big business in this country, a business that goes into all the nations of this earth. Not only is he dealing with the people of America, but he is dealing with people all over the world. Did he pay any attention to the law? Why, no; he paid no attention to it. He does not think the law is made for him.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED

I commend the present administration for the effort it is making to bring to justice these men who have absolutely robbed the American people in the last few years through foreign stocks and bonds, and who believe that laws are made for others to be governed by. [Applause.] It occurs to me that they are guilty of using the United States mails to defraud. I have every reason to believe that prosecution will continue; I hope it does.

LOOPHOLES IN TAX LAWS

There is Mr. Mitchell. He felt that he should not pay a tax to the United States Government on the profits that he had made. He sought a loophole in the tax laws. He did not have a particular loophole, so he made a loophole in the tax law for himself. He went before a Senate committee and boldly said that he deliberately refused to pay the United States Government any income tax in 1929.

TAX EVADER MITCHELL

How did he do that? His income in 1929 amounted to \$3,006,705.16. If anyone should help support the Government of the United States, it is a man who can pay in proportion to his ability to pay, pay in proportion to the profits made by reason of the protection of the laws of this country. But not a penny of tax did he pay in 1929, although his income was in excess of \$3,000,000. How did

he do it? On December 20, 1929, just before the end of the year, he, in effect, writes a note to his wife in their own home, "I hereby transfer to you so many shares of bank stock", stock that was selling at the beginning of the year for a high price, but then at a low price. That gave him a sufficient paper loss to offset his profits for the year. He was careful not to let the stock get beyond his reach and control. His wife took the stock—I doubt that the stock was actually transferred. I imagine it was all done just by word of mouth. The transfer was made, and then on March 20, 1930, which was 5 days after the time that the income-tax return was to be filed for 1929, his wife transferred the stock back to him, but instead of transferring it back at \$40 a share, the price of the National City Bank stock on that day, it was transferred back at \$212 a share.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

ABOLISH SECRET TAX RETURNS

Mr. PATMAN. It was transferred back at \$212 a share, in order, I presume, that he might take an additional loss at the end of the year 1930. Now, it is men like that who have absolutely flooded our country with worthless stocks and bonds and who then refused to contribute their part to the support of the United States Government. I do not claim all bankers and big business men are like Mr. Mitchell. Income-tax returns are secret. Secrecy is a badge of fraud. Remember, Messrs. Morgan, Mellon, and Mitchell are the ones who have been controlling the currency system of this country.

SAVIORS OF COUNTRY

The people who build our country in time of peace, who make the largest contribution to it, and the people who save our country in time of war, by making the largest contribution in manpower, are the farmers and the wage earners of this country. The banking system that those men controlled has not been functioning in the interest and welfare of these two great classes.

BANKING FACILITIES FOR FARMERS AND WAGE EARNERS NEEDED

In the first place, practically all wealth comes from the land, and this great Federal Reserve System of ours has been discouraging the loaning of money on collateral security that was in any way connected with land. "Oh, get that paper out of these banks. We do not want it", the bank examiners tell the bankers. Where is the farmer going for loans? The paper that he must give to get money to make a crop the Federal Reserve System does not want. They have been discouraging the handling of that paper.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM USES THE CREDIT OF THE NATION FREE OF CHARGE

Where will the farmer get his money? Where are the wage earners going to get banking accommodations and facilities for their use? Something must be done to establish one for their use. I hope the administration will consider, and I know it will, in connection with the banking reform, that it contemplates that the Government should either get into the banking business or get out of the banking business. There is no justification for the Government to be in the Postal Savings business unless it will extend the privilege so that checks can be given and ordinary banking accommodations be received by customers of that institution. [Applause.]

GOVERNMENT SHOULD EITHER GET IN OR GET OUT OF BANKING BUSINESS

The Government should either get into the banking business or get out of the banking business. Private banks do not want to lend money on land. They do not want the farmer's paper. They do not want the wage earner's paper. They have been discouraging it. So if this Government wants to do something that will aid the greatest number, it should do something quickly that will aid these two great classes, the farmers and wage earners.

MONEY BACKED BY GOLD

Yesterday I saw a very interesting article that emanated from the Treasury of the United States, which disclosed the amount of money in circulation. I want to briefly discuss that with you. There were listed Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$3,000,000,000. They are backed by 40 percent gold and eligible paper. Gold certificates, \$591,000,000, which are backed by 100-percent gold. Outside of that the other money that is outstanding is not backed by one penny of gold. There are billions of dollars of it not backed by a penny of gold. Is it sound money? It is absolutely sound, because the credit of this great Government is behind it. That is the reason it is sound. We do not need a dollar of gold reserve behind the money that we use here in America. Why have gold behind it? We have all the country behind it, the best security that can be offered, including the gold; so why set aside a specific gold reserve as coverage for paper money? It is useless, needless, and unnecessary. The only time we need gold is to settle balances with foreign countries.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has again expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROPOSALS

Mr. PATMAN. Our President is doing everything in his power to get our country started back on the road to permanent recovery. I expect to cooperate with him; I intend to give him my support and assistance. Without expressing dissatisfaction with the present administration and with the understanding that I am not impatient but realize that it takes time to solve these great problems, I want to suggest a few of the proposals that I should like to see considered in connection with future legislation:

First. Get the bankers out of the manufacturing, transportation, insurance, and utility business. Remember what Jefferson said about the banks that control the issue of currency and the corporations that will grow up around them. The Chase National Bank has directorships in 2,023 and the National City has directorships in 4,019 such concerns; both extend into foreign countries.

Second. Separate commercial and investment banking.

Third. Get the Government out of private business and get the bankers out of the Government's business. The issuance of money is a governmental function. One of Mr. Mellon's banks in Pittsburgh made 200 percent net profit last year using the Government credit free.

Fourth. The Federal Reserve System should either be overhauled, taken over by the Government, or abolished. The people are entitled to a safe place to put their money.

Fifth. Benjamin Franklin once said: "We must either decrease our wants or increase our means; the result will be the same." Our debts and taxes must be lowered or our currency must be expanded so we can pay them. We must either cheapen money or cheapen the people.

Sixth. Buying power must be restored to the people. Money sent to the people by the way of the banks does not reach them. If money can be paid directly to them, in some way, and they place it in the banks we will get expansion of the currency and restored confidence. The banks must protect their stockholders and depositors; buying power must be restored before credit is again established.

Seventh. The wealth of the Nation is concentrated into the hands of a few people. There should be a limit to the amount any one person can retain in net profits in 1 year and the amount that any one person can inherit. A part of the money collected in this way should be used to help old people, the sick, the infirm, widows, and other unfortunates in need without reference to military service. Should any one person granted the privileges of the Government and the protection of its laws be permitted to keep more than a million dollars a year of his net income after paying all expenses, or be allowed to retain more than five or ten million dollars of an inheritance?

Eighth. The idle rich are escaping the burden of taxation through the ownership of tax-exempt securities. I am sponsoring a resolution (H.Res. 594) to amend the Constitution in order that tax-exempt securities may be eliminated. A owns a \$5,000 home on which he pays a tax. B owns a \$5,000 bond that is tax-exempt. A helps to support the governments, local, State, school districts, and so forth. B does not pay a penny of tax to either the local or National Government.

Ninth. Income-tax returns should be subject to public inspection. Refunds to Mellons, to Mellon companies, and to other individuals and corporations during the last 12 years aggregate more than 3½ billion dollars. Many of these refunds would not have been made if the people had been permitted to get the truth. I do not believe we would have a deficit in the Treasury today if income-tax returns, war profits, excess profits, refunds, credits, and abatements had been subject to public inspection. I have introduced a bill (H.R. 4103) providing that transactions shall constitute public records and shall be open to examination and inspection under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

Tenth. During the last 12 years the Government has manifested too much interest in giving capital a guaranteed return and too little interest in allowing the farmers and wage earners to make a living. It is the Government's duty to protect the weak against the strong. A wise and frugal Government will restrain men from injuring one another. It is not right for people to be starving in a land of plenty, while many of our citizens who are given special privileges and favors by the Government are receiving from one to thirty million dollars a year net income. Maldistribution and underconsumption constitute a menace.

Eleventh. We finance farm mortgages. The Government credit should be extended to enable the farmers to obtain a very low interest rate.

MONEY

Eleven denominations of paper currency in current use. One-dollar certificates last on an average of 8 or 9 months; \$2 certificates about 3 months longer; \$5 certificates over a year, and so forth. The largest denomination, a \$10,000 certificate, lasts almost indefinitely.

Over half of the number of notes and certificates in circulation are of \$1 denomination.

June 1, 1931, there were presumed to be in the hands of the public (much of it in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks not in circulation)—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| One-dollar, 487,000,000 | \$487,000,000 |
| Two-dollar, 26,000,000 | 52,000,000 |
| Five-dollar, 153,000,000 | 765,000,000 |
| Ten-dollar, 132,000,000 | 1,320,000,000 |
| Twenty-dollar, 72,000,000 | 1,440,000,000 |
| Fifty-dollar, 6,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| One-hundred-dollar, 4,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| Five-hundred-dollar, 227,000 | 113,500,000 |
| One-thousand-dollar, 209,000 | 209,000,000 |
| Five-thousand-dollar, 5,352 | 26,760,000 |
| Ten-thousand-dollar, 8,461 | 84,610,000 |
| Total | 5,197,870,000 |

Much of this money is in foreign countries, lost at sea, rotted in the ground, hoarded by banks and individuals.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing turns out about \$10,000,000 a day, normally, but during the recent rush it worked day and night and turned out about \$60,000,000 in new money each day.

It will be noticed that \$1,133,870,000 of the paper money that was outstanding was in bills of the denomination of \$50 and up to \$10,000. Very little of this was in actual circulation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MODERN PRINTING PLANT

Six kinds of paper currency are now being issued. Gold and silver certificates, United States notes, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes.

This money is printed in a modern manufacturing plant here in Washington, D.C., the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It has 10 acres of floor space and employs 5,000

people; it annually produces \$4,000,000,000 in new money, \$465,000,000 in postage stamps, and hundreds of millions of dollars in bonds and other securities. The paper used can only be obtained by the United States Government.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore detained the House a number of times on the question of refinancing farm mortgages. I think it is one of the most important questions before the country. I am glad to know that the President has included that important subject in his program. I saw in the press yesterday that an amendment may be offered in the Senate to the agricultural relief bill which the House passed a few days ago for the refinancing of farm mortgages. For that reason we may not have time to fully discuss the question of refinancing farm mortgages when the bill comes back to the House. I want to bring to the attention of the House some statistics prepared by the Associated Press and published in all the leading newspapers on yesterday. They are as follows:

FIGURES GATHERED FOR PRESIDENT SHOW PLIGHT OF FARMERS—PRICE OF PRODUCTS DROPS AVERAGE OF 60 PERCENT SINCE 1928

Statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture for President Roosevelt show in figures what the farmers' troubles are.

Since 1928 the prices of the things the farmer grows have dropped an average of 60 percent. The things he buys have dropped only 29 percent.

Since 1910 farm-mortgage indebtedness has risen from \$4,320,470,000 to \$9,241,390,000.

Forty-two percent of all farms were mortgaged in 1930.

In the fiscal year 1931-32, 2.84 percent of all farms were lost through foreclosure.

From 1913 to 1930 farm taxes increased 2½ times.

In 1931 these taxes took 47.2 percent of the money the farmer had left after other expenses that had to be paid in cash had been met.

Agriculture's gross income dropped from around \$12,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$5,200,000,000 in 1932.

The value of farm lands has dropped 50 percent since 1920.

The farmers' share of the national income dropped from around 17 percent in the period between 1914 and 1919 to less than 7 percent in 1932.

Mr. Speaker, I think the facts upon which these figures are based show the figures to be very conservative. Since 1928 the prices of the major farm products—wheat, corn, and cotton—have dropped more than 60 percent. Wheat to the farmer sells at present around 30 cents per bushel, corn about 20 cents per bushel, and cotton around 6 cents per pound.

While the farm-mortgage indebtedness is given as \$9,241,390,000, the additional farm indebtedness other than that secured by real-estate mortgages is estimated around \$4,250,000,000; and the farmers' total indebtedness, therefore, reaches the stupendous sum of \$13,500,000,000. The Associated Press figures give 42 percent of all farms mortgaged in 1930. In the East the percentage is lower, while in some sections in the Middle West the percentage of mortgaged farms is much higher. It is estimated in certain counties in my State that 65 percent of the farms are now held in foreign ownership.

The figures collected by the Associated Press for the fiscal year 1931-32 state that 2.84 percent of all farms were lost through foreclosure. This, in my judgment, is ultraconservative.

The above figures give farm taxes as having increased two and one half times from 1913 to 1930. This is an extraordinary statement and yet one that I am sure is true.

It is also stated that the taxes took 47.2 percent of the money the farmers had left after other expenses had been met. I feel sure that in my State there is little, if anything, left to the farmer after the payment of the upkeep on his farm, and his taxes. However, ad valorem taxes are a subject for State legislation.

The gross income has been reduced in 3 years from \$12,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$5,200,000,000 in 1932. The above figures estimate the value of farm lands as having dropped 50 percent since 1920. The truth is throughout the great agricultural sections of the Nation there is little or no cash sale for farm lands at the present time. The last state-

ment contained in the Associated Press figures is that the farmers' share of the national income dropped from around 17 percent in 1914 to less than 7 percent in 1932.

These figures are impressive and should compel action by the Congress.

I hope that legislation on the subject, whether by way of a Senate amendment to the farm relief bill or by way of separate legislation enacted in Congress, will cover the following points: First, this legislation, while of an emergency nature, should be made permanent; second, the amount authorized should be adequate in amount, although it will require a large sum of money; third, these loans should be made at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 3 percent, and upon long terms payable upon the amortization plan at not to exceed 1 percent per annum additional. Otherwise the farmers of the country will not be induced to return to the farms and assume these obligations, improve them, and attempt to pay their way out. I sincerely hope any legislation which may be enacted may embody these things—namely, an adequate amount of money to meet the situation, a low rate of interest with long terms of repayment, and repayment to be made upon the amortization plan. In my judgment, nothing is more important in the President's program, and I am glad to give it my most earnest support. [Applause.]

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, to take up where the gentleman from New York left off in the matter of persecution, we have another form of persecution in our State. The gentleman from New York talked about the accident of birth; and it is an accident. I am no more responsible for being born white than you are. I am no more responsible for being big than you are for being small. Color, creed, and such things we have no control over, but there are things over which we have control, and we should exercise it over these things. One of these things is the welfare of our people.

In my city today there are 200,000 people on the public welfare rolls. Out of 3,700 policemen, 2,600 are dependent upon welfare for the very food they eat. This is an unhealthy condition and jeopardizes the entire administration of justice.

I am speaking in support of House Resolution 58, introduced by one of my colleagues from Detroit [Mr. DINGELL], which resolution calls for an investigation of the banking situation of my State and the way this situation has been handled. There are some things in connection with the banking situation that I should like to know about.

I should like to know why, as a Member of Congress, I was denied the privilege and right of sitting in a meeting that was had between some of the representatives of the stockholders, depositors, and directors of those banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury last Saturday. Is there anything mysterious about the banking situation in Detroit? Is there anything that cannot bear the light of day?

I should like to have this investigation so I can find out why it was that a certain bank, able to stand a "run", was forbidden to open. Within 3 weeks after one of the largest banks in the State of Michigan closed, it was perfectly able to carry on, able to stand a run with a little assistance, but a gentleman in the Treasury Department, Mr. Awalt, I am informed, forbade the bank to open. These are things we are entitled to know.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I yield.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman requested permission to sit in this conference?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I did.

Mr. BOYLAN. Was it denied?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. It was denied; absolutely.

Mr. BOYLAN. Who denied it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Both Mr. Woodin and Mr. Watkins.

Mr. BOYLAN. On what grounds?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. On the ground that it was a conference with Mr. Watkins by appointment; that I as a Congressman was not an invited guest; and the hearing was closed to me, a Congressman having the interest of my district at heart at a time when there are hundreds of thousands of people starving whom I was endeavoring to help.

Mr. BOYLAN. Did the gentleman have something to contribute to this conference?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I did.

Mr. BOYLAN. And the gentleman was not permitted to contribute it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I was not. Now, I am rather suspicious that our Secretary of the Treasury is getting bad advice from Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Awalt, and others, and has not secured good information.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation sent a man out to Detroit. I want to find out by what authority he (Mr. John McKee) went there to tell the bankers there, and the stockholders of the Union Guardian that if they raised \$5,000,000 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would raise \$20,000,000 for the bank. This was on the 4th of March. On the 5th of March they made an appointment to meet him in the board room on the thirty-second floor of the Union Guardian Building on March 6, but on March 6 he had checked out of the Book-Cadillac and taken the Wabash train and gone to Chicago, leaving our city in that pitiful condition.

I want to know why one of the strongest banks of this country, able to continue in business and to save half of the State banks of Michigan was not allowed to open its doors to meet the situation. Just one bank, the Union Guardian, may have been in poor condition; but the handling of the situation in Michigan destroyed the entire banking structure of the State of Michigan. It is time to stop faking about the banking situation.

PEOPLE REDUCED TO PEONAGE

Our people now are in terrible condition. I have statements here from factory workers. Here is one from an employee of the Hup Motor Car Co., a photostat of a check for 46 cents representing 2 weeks' pay; of course he did no work 2 weeks but was available for work; another from an employee of the Hudson Co. for 15 cents; another check from the Hudson Co. for 14 cents. What a sense of satisfaction must come to a man to take home to his wife and family a check for 2 weeks' work for 14 cents! It has cost him \$1.20 car fare if he reported for work every day. I have an instance from the Briggs Co., the case of a lady who had worked for Briggs for 15 years. She worked from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. The Briggs Co. gives its employees half an hour at noon and half an hour at night. This girl got \$15 for 2 weeks' work, and out of that \$15 was taken \$3 for insurance and welfare. Think of it; such wages for 2 weeks' work, working from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 at night. I tell you the lot of the employee in the city of Detroit today is no cinch.

They work you hard and you do not have any choice about it. These are conditions that I want investigated. I could go on in this way endlessly. Why, they pay out checks for 2 cents, and this is worse than anything you have in your town.

We have a beautiful city. We have one of the finest manufacturing cities in the world, but it appears to me there has been a deliberate attempt there by some forces, and I believe they are the forces to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] referred, to deliberately get control of our banking situation and control wages; at least we have this result. The State banks in Michigan are crushed, the national banks are crushed, they are not operating and things are in a terrible condition. We must have aid.

CHILDREN STARVING

I ask you to support the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and try to give us some help so we can find out what is wrong. We know what is wrong, but I

want it brought out publicly and as a matter of record so our folks will not be compelled to starve, and we will not see little children 6 or 7 or 8 years old going from garbage pail to garbage pail to pick out morsels of food to eat. I do not want the condition brought about again where children must go to school in the morning without breakfast and without lunch and fall down sick and palsied from lack of food.

Is this our American civilization of which we boast?

My friends, I could take you back of my office building in the city of Detroit to a restaurant where they throw out their refuse at noon and you will find there forty or fifty men waiting to pounce upon these remnants just as wolves do, scrambling to get the choice morsels that the people who do happen to eat throw away.

These are the conditions against which I protest, and I was denied the privilege of sitting in this meeting Saturday. They may have thought that I would not be pledged to secrecy on matters that pertain to the destruction of the entire banking system of the State of Michigan, and conditions that tend to a continuation of the pauperism of the people of my city. I shall never be bound to secrecy on any such matters. If the condition is healthful it can stand the sunlight, and if it is contaminated the sunlight might tend to renovate it.

Mr. DUNN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DUNN. Is the gentleman under the impression that I was just referring to one State when I spoke about the condition of unfortunate women and girls? I referred to every State in the Union, and I condemned every State in the Union.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I stand squarely behind the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman and I are going to get along all right on this matter.

Mr. GOSS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that women are working in the industries of Michigan from 7:30 in the morning until 10:30 at night?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; and I have a list of them right here.

Mr. GOSS. Does not the State of Michigan have laws regulating the hours of work of women in industry?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; and let me tell the gentleman how they work this. They will check them in on one time clock, and when they have worked the statutory period, they use another time clock so you cannot prosecute them; and in addition to this, the gentleman probably knows as well as I do what happens when you try to prosecute a big industrialist. But this is not done at Ford's or all the factories. You know you do not get anywhere with such a prosecution. That is the practical side of the thing and that is the hypocrisy of it.

WAGE SCALE AN INSULT TO AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

My friends, these women work on these high-speed drill presses and at mass-production jobs at top speed and average only 15 cents an hour. Here is a woman whose first name is Mary—and I shall not give her last name—who operates a drill press and she has worked for them 5 years. Her rate was 20 cents an hour, but she lost her tool checks and they fined her \$5 because she lost them. She is married and her husband is out of work and she has five children. Is not this a great state of American civilization when a woman is compelled to support her husband, who is unable to find work, and five children, because her husband has been deprived of an opportunity to work?

Mr. GOSS. I may suggest to the gentleman that he take this matter up with the officials of the State of Michigan, because this is a terrific indictment the gentleman is making.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. The gentleman needs no suggestion about taking care of the matter. That is why I am here today. I want to make this a matter of public record, and what I say here can be substantiated.

Mr. GOSS. I hope the gentleman will follow it up.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes.

Mr. KELLER. Why do we not accept the plain, unadulterated fact that industry is national and not State, and go

at it from that viewpoint, because that is the only way we are ever going to do anything about it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I agree with the gentleman.

I should like to call the attention of the Members to this case of a man who is a toolmaker. They say this is a specialized industry. They work the employees from 14 to 18 hours a day for 2 months and then lay them off for 10 months. This is the kind of employment we get. We should aim through Federal laws to give uniform employment, so that a man can work throughout the year. You are just as hungry in June as you are in January, but it is not quite as hard to get food in June.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman believe it would be a wise thing if we could have the Government create a minimum wage scale for males and females the country over?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I have been advocating that for the last year or more, and have been trying to get the assistance of those in authority, but we cannot seem to get anywhere.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. My friend, do you not know the reason you cannot do that? It is because many Members of Congress do not ask their people how to vote on these things and are unacquainted with conditions.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 2 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WHY DON'T THE BANKERS TELL THE TRUTH

Mr. WEIDEMAN. On this bank proposition in Detroit, they had gone ahead with the scrip plan—they proposed to issue scrip to settle the bank problem. It was decided to issue scrip to the amount of 5 percent of the gross deposits of the four banks which were members of the clearing house.

The decision was made on Tuesday. Bids for printing were offered by the Calvert Lithographing Co., and among others the Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co. The Calvert Co. got the contract and began printing. It was said that the scrip would be available on the following Monday morning and that all would be well again.

Sunday afternoon came, and it was evident that some snag had developed. There was great secrecy about it. Every effort was made to keep the situation from the newspapers. Then about 10 o'clock Sunday night came the announcement by Henry Ewald that counterfeiting had been discovered, and the formal statement was being prepared.

Presently it came in a written statement signed by Robert O. Lord, president of the Guardian, and Wilson W. Mills, chairman of the board of the First National. They said counterfeit copies of the scrip had appeared in Detroit. This before a single scrip had been issued to the public.

It was afterward found that it was not a counterfeit, that it was the actual sample submitted by the Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co. to show what they could do in bidding for the printing contract. This was formally acknowledged the next day by both Lord and Mills, who said that it was a "terrible mistake." Such things as these do not build confidence in our banking system or its leaders.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, usually we hear only from the critics among those who are affected adversely by our act, and it is gratifying occasionally to have words of commendation. I want to read a resolution from the Macdonald-Dugger-Duncan Post, No. 11 of the American Legion, of St. Joseph, Mo., concerning the President's economy bill. It is dated March 22, and reads as follows:

MACDONALD-DUGGER-DUNCAN POST, No. 11,
St. Joseph, Mo., March 22, 1933.
Resolution

Be it resolved by Macdonald-Dugger-Duncan Post, No. 11, of St. Joseph, Mo., as follows:

Whereas that in this time of national emergency the members of this post realize that there is an urgent demand and necessity for a reduction in governmental expenditures; and

Whereas our President has recommended to Congress and Congress has enacted into law legislation which authorizes the President to curtail governmental expenditures: Therefore be it

Resolved by the membership of this post, That we commend and congratulate the President for his efforts in securing this legislation and tender an offer of such assistance, individually and as a post, of any services which we may be able to render in this emergency: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the adjutant of this post to the President.

MACDONALD-DUGGER-DUNCAN POST, No. 11.

[Applause.]

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am heartily in accord with what the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] said concerning the condition of American agriculture. The most pressing, the most vital issue concerning the farmers of this country and the home owners of the country today is a moratorium or suspension of foreclosures. An average of 5,000 farms and homes are confiscated daily by the moneylenders of this country. We have on the way to this house this week another phase of the President's program that proposes to refinance the farms and the homes of this country. In the face of what is coming to us if we refuse to take action, are we not a party to this confiscation that is going on in the country day by day? Is it not our duty to enact legislation that will give to these people the same protection that will be given to others later on?

Ten years ago I predicted the coming of a farm peasantry. Today that peasantry is here, and

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes?

I know the American farmer is not a hoe farmer. Nevertheless he leans heavily upon his high-priced tractors and machinery and equipment. The emptiness of certain foreclosure is in his face, and on his back the crushing burden of mortgage indebtedness that is bearing him to the ground. So I say to you, let the strong arm of the law step in today and say to these moneylenders, You shall not sell out these worthy people until they, too, by the provisions that will be made for them—through money that will be loaned to them—shall have an opportunity to work out their salvation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Are not the moneylenders the gentlemen speaks of the banks who have loaned to the farmers for the account of depositors in the bank?

Mr. TRUAX. I would say not. I would say that the moneylenders who are foreclosing today are the insurance companies, who have been loaned millions by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. And also they can foreclose by State banking departments. That is particularly true in Ohio. The country banks have been most lenient of all the moneylenders with reference to foreclosing upon their properties; but what these farmers need today, what they must have, is to be refinanced at lower rates of interest. Any farmer today who is compelled to pay more than 3 or 4 percent for his loans cannot live. They all have to pay more. When they borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on their livestock they are paying 7 percent interest back in Ohio, and when they borrow money for seed loans I think the interest is 6 or 7 percent. With the present price level they simply cannot make the grade and pay such interest.

If I am correctly informed, we have in the Federal Farm Board a cotton reliever who is drawing a salary of \$75,000 a year and a wheat reliever who is drawing a salary of \$50,000

a year. In other words, it takes 2,500 bales of cotton to pay the cotton reliever for one year and 150,000 bushels of wheat to pay the wheat reliever for one year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LEE of Missouri, for 10 days, on account of sickness in his family.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was signed by the Speaker on March 24, 1933:

H.R. 3757. An act to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did, on March 24, 1933, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3757. An act to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.
Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Wednesday, March 29, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, on James River, N.Dak. and S.Dak.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to the Rivers and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, on preliminary examination and survey of Paradise Creek, Portsmouth, Va., together with accompanying papers and illustrations; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

8. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934, amounting to \$25,000 (H.Doc. No. 8); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report, pursuant to request made under House Resolution No. 69, Seventy-third Congress, based on the study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics pertaining to farm mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof (H.Doc. No. 9); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

10. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress the estimates of annual and permanent appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1934 amounting to \$32,999,700 (H.Doc. No. 10); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on Labor. H.R. 3905. A bill for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes; with amend-

ment (Rept. No. 13). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN: A bill (H.R. 4215) to impose a tax upon the sale of certain motor fuel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHRISTIANSON: A bill (H.R. 4216) to amend the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932 relating to the tax on gasoline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H.R. 4217) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of residence requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4218) to give certain civil-service employees of the War Department credit, under the Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, and such act as amended, for service rendered as telephone operators between March 1, 1918, and August 15, 1925, inclusive; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4219) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of residence requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H.R. 4220) for the protection of Government records; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H.R. 4221) authorizing appropriation of funds for construction of a Federal highway from Fort Tilden, N.Y., to the border of Connecticut; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H.R. 4222) to amend section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, relating to the consolidation and acquisition of control of carriers by railroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEIDEMAN: A bill (H.R. 4223) to clarify the provisions of the immigration law relative to exclusion and deportation of certain aliens who have criminal records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAINES: A bill (H.R. 4224) to authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 4225) granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Parkers Landing in the county of Armstrong, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H.R. 4226) providing for the withdrawal and sale of vacant agricultural and pine lands in Lake of the Woods County to the State of Minnesota as a game preserve; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SAM B. HILL: A bill (H.R. 4227) to provide that the tax upon electrical energy shall be paid by the vendor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H.R. 4228) to amend the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H.R. 4229) for a preliminary examination and survey of Seaside Harbor, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H.R. 4230) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the making of loans by the banks to home owners; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KELLER: A bill (H.R. 4231) to provide for a retirement system for railroad and transportation employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H.R. 4232) to regulate interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONDON: A bill (H.R. 4233) to restore the 2-cent postage rate on certain mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H.R. 4234) to provide for the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers by aiding in the purchase of subsistence farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. IMHOF: A bill (H.R. 4235) to provide for State ownership and operation free of charge of certain interstate bridges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNNER: Resolution (H.Res. 75) requesting the Department of State to call on the German Government to cease denying the fundamental and inalienable rights of those who may be resident in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 122) requesting and authorizing the President and Attorney General to issue orders dismissing all pending cases and orders of injunction arising under the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 123) authorizing the Postmaster General to make a just and equitable compensation for the past use in the Postal Service of a certain invention and device for the postmarking of mail packages and for the more permanent cancelation of postage stamps during the time the said device was in use by the Post Office Department, not exceeding or going beyond the life of the letters patent thereon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 9) authorizing the acceptance of the gift of a stone tablet bearing the conjoined escutcheons of the Washington and Standish families to be placed in the Capitol; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DIRKSEN: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 10) requesting the President to pardon persons suffering imprisonment for violation of the National Prohibition Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIROVICH: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 11) to request assurance of the German Government for absolute equality of rights for its racial and religious minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress for the passage of legislation relative to the labelling of foreign-made goods; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, memorializing Congress to provide for a wider use of granite in Federal construction; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to issue \$13,000,000,000 in currency to finance necessary public works and to make loans to farmers and to liquidate frozen assets; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing Congress to enact appropriate legislation to prohibit the appointment of banking institutions as receivers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, memorializing Congress to pass a bill for the refinancing of farm mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, memorializing Congress to pass the Farmers' Farm Relief Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing Congress to increase the tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the administration and control by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Bear River Migrating Bird Refuge; to the Committee on Rules.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to providing for the retention of veterans' benefits; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to foreign-trade and commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to the allotment of lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation and the reclamation of the said lands; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, protesting the extension of certain Federal-reserved areas within Arizona; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing Congress relative to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing Congress to consider legislation requiring the blending of ethyl alcohol with petroleum fuels used in internal-combustion engines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H.R. 4236) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Quillen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4237) granting an increase of pension to Ella Slaughter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4238) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Carrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4239) granting an increase of pension to Maggie A. Lauderbough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4240) granting a pension to Margaret Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H.R. 4241) for the relief of Bernard V. Wolfe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H.R. 4242) granting a pension to Sarah B. Cordell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H.R. 4243) for the relief of Charles R. Daggett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLACK: A bill (H.R. 4244) for the relief of the Washington Post Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4245) for the relief of Laurence R. Lennon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4246) for the relief of Roland Morgan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4247) for the relief of Henrietta Jacobs; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4248) for the relief of Fred J. Byers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4249) for the relief of the Great American Indemnity Co. of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4250) granting a pension to Hugh Brennan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H.R. 4251) to authorize the presentation of a Distinguished Service Cross to Ralph Ellsworth Ladue; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4252) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mary Elizabeth O'Brien, a former employee of the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4253) for the relief of Laura Goldwater; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4254) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Constant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4255) for the relief of Eugene McGirr and Rose McGirr; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4256) for the relief of John Fleckstein; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4257) for the relief of Bernard Knopp; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4258) for the relief of Flora Yost (Klinawski); to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4259) for the relief of Edward N. Sonnenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4260) for the relief of Harry Solomon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4261) for the relief of Ernest Jacober, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4262) for the relief of George C. Randall; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4263) for the relief of Alexander Gilchrist, Jr.; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4264) for the relief of Ludwig Bahnweg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4265) for the relief of the heirs of the late Frank J. Simmons; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4266) for the relief of David Schwartz; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4267) for the relief of Helen Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4268) for the relief of Joe Setton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4269) for the relief of Edward J. Devine; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4270) for the relief of Max Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4271) for the relief of William Cunningham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4272) for the relief of Annie Moran; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4273) for the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under the extension by the Commissioner of Patents of the patent granted to Frederick G. Ransford and Peter Low as assignees of Marcus P. Norton, numbered 25036, August 9, 1859; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4274) for the relief of Charles A. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 4275) granting an increase of pension to Reikjel Knutson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4276) granting a pension to Martha Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska: A bill (H.R. 4277) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Westbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4278) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Cowan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4279) granting a pension to Mary J. Kimball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4280) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Spicknall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROWE: A bill (H.R. 4281) granting a pension to George E. Hilgert; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4282) for the relief of Oscar L. McCallen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOCKWEILER: A bill (H.R. 4283) granting a pension to Mary S. Spink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4284) granting a pension to Max Rapaort; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4285) granting a pension to William H. Neff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4286) to extend certain letters patent to the heirs of Oscar Morath; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4287) for the relief of William Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4288) for the relief of Walter E. Sharon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4289) for the relief of Webster Berry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4290) for the relief of Herman W. Bense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4291) for the relief of Robert Edward Doherty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4292) to establish a military record for Daniel P. Tafe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Missouri: A bill (H.R. 4293) granting a pension to Ida Adamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H.R. 4294) granting a pension to Edwin H. Tarbox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IMHOFF: A bill (H.R. 4295) for the relief of John Ralston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4296) for the relief of James Harriman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H.R. 4297) granting a pension to James H. Devlin; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4298) for the relief of John Neuhs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H.R. 4299) for the relief of John Hampshire; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4300) for the relief of Alex Silvola; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4301) for the relief of Jack Mattson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4302) to authorize the purchase by the city of McMinnville, Oreg., of certain tracts of public lands and certain tracts reverted in the United States under the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4303) to afford permanent protection to the watershed and water supply of the city of Coquille, Coos County, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. IMHOFF: A bill (H.R. 4304) for the relief of Charles C. Floyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H.R. 4305) granting a pension to Oliver H. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM: A bill (H.R. 4306) for the relief of Leonard Gaskins; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4307) for the relief of George D. Sanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPENCE: A bill (H.R. 4308) for the relief of Helen Niehaus; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 4309) authorizing the President of the United States to present the Distinguished Service Cross to Samson Goldstein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H.R. 4310) for the relief of Alvarado Mason; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

169. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolution adopted by the Banking Board of the State of New York at a meeting held in New York on March 23, 1933, as follows: "Resolved, That this board memorialize Congress to incorporate in any new legislation with respect to branch banking adequate safeguards against this evil: *And further resolved*, That it is the sense of the board that such legislation should provide that no national bank or branch thereof shall be established in any community served by a State bank or trust company without the approval of the State authorities, etc."; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

170. Also, resolution adopted by the Banking Board of the State of New York at a meeting held in New York on

March 23, 1933, as follows: "Resolved, That we favor the requirement, as soon as practicable, of compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies of this State"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

171. Also, resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, urging the Government of the United States, through its Department of State, to use its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from any further outrages and persecutions against the Jews in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

172. Also, resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, calling on the Congress of the United States to speedily enact appropriate legislation to prohibit to monopoly in the appointment of receivers and other court officers by the Federal district judges in the southern district of New York be discontinued; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

173. By Mr. DELANEY: Petition of Banking Board of the State of New York, urging that Congress in any new legislation with respect to branch banking incorporate adequate safeguards against the overestablishment and the competitive establishment as between Federal and State authorities of unit banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

174. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to the appointment of receivers and other court officers by the Federal district judges in the southern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

175. Also, petition of the Pequot Democratic Club of the City of Yonkers, N.Y., protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

176. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

177. Also, petition of the Criterion Club, Jewish Community Center of Yonkers, N.Y., protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

178. By Mr. KELLER: Resolutions pertaining to equality in regulation of all commercial carriers, equality in subsidization of all commercial carriers, and equality in taxation of all commercial carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

179. Also, petition by Women's Railroad Prosperity Club, of Jackson County, in Murphysboro, Ill., pertaining to equality in regulation of all commercial carriers, equality in subsidization of all commercial carriers, and equality in taxation of all commercial carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

180. By Mr. KENNEDY of New York: Petition of the Banking Board of the State of New York, urging uniformity in banking practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

181. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting that the United States, through its Department of State, use its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from any further outrages and persecutions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

182. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, urging the enactment of legislation preventing the banking institutions being appointed receivers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

183. By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: Petition of Hartford District Council, Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, condemning the practice of discharging veterans and keeping nonveterans on the State, city, or town pay rolls; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

184. Also, petition of Common Council of the City of New Britain, urging that in the enforcement of the Revenue Act of 1932 no obligation should be imposed upon any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, or the District of

Columbia, or on the officers or employees of the aforesaid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

185. Also, petition of the Hartford District Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its auxiliaries, favoring a 4 percent tax on hoarded wealth and enactment of legislation to the end that taxes claimed as due by the Government shall rest in the Federal Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

186. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petitions of 80 citizens of Trego County and 20 citizens of Nemaha County, Kans., urging the passage of the Frazier bill providing for the refinancing of farm loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

187. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the State of New York Banking Department, New York City, favoring compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies of this State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

188. Also, petition of Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Troy, N.Y., opposing the passage of the McLeod-Norris bill and favoring the passage of House bill 3083, the Wilcox municipal debt financing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

189. Also, petition of Colonial Works, Inc., manufacturers of paints and varnishes, Brooklyn, N.Y., favoring the passage of House bill 235; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

190. Also, petition of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, favoring professional legal employment in bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. Also, petition of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, protesting against persecution of Jews in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

192. Also, petition of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, favoring removal of Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

193. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, Troy, N.Y., opposing the passage of the McLeod-Norris bill, and favoring the passage of the Wilcox municipal debt financing bill, designated as House bill 3083; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

194. Also, petition of Joseph A. Broderick, superintendent of banks, State of New York, favoring compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

195. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, with reference to the appointment of receivers in State banking institutions in bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

196. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, opposing the Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

197. By Mr. SWEENEY: Petition of the Young American Hebrew Association, of Cleveland, protesting the anti-Jew acts in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

198. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the California State Senate, Joint Resolution No. 8, relative to memorializing Congress and the legislatures of the several States of the Union to cooperate in the program for a belated recognition of the people of the United States of the services rendered the Nation by volunteers who fought the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

199. Also, petition of the California State Senate, Joint Resolution No. 17, relative to stimulation of interest in the development of gold mining; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

200. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Banking Board of the State of New York, urging uniformity in banking practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

201. Also, petition of the State Bar of California, urging Congress to provide for the appointment of a fourth judge for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

202. Also, petition of the Board of Commissioners of Camden, N.J., requesting national legislation to enable municipi-

palities to refinance debts at lower rates of interest, to deal with holders of city bonds with a view of cutting the interest thereon, and to permit cities to borrow from a governmental agency at rates of interest lower than existing rates; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

203. Also, petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, requesting that the House of Representatives prefer articles of impeachment against Hon. Fenton Whitlock Booth, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1933

(Legislative day of Monday, Mar. 13, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Adams | Costigan | La Follette | Robinson, Ark. |
| Ashurst | Couzens | Lewis | Robinson, Ind. |
| Austin | Dickinson | Logan | Russell |
| Bachman | Dieterich | Loneragan | Schall |
| Bailey | Dill | Long | Sheppard |
| Bankhead | Duffy | McAdoo | Shipstead |
| Barbour | Erickson | McCarran | Smith |
| Barkley | Fess | McGill | Steiwer |
| Black | Fletcher | McKellar | Stephens |
| Bone | Frazier | McNary | Thomas, Okla. |
| Borah | George | Metcalf | Thomas, Utah |
| Brown | Goldsborough | Murphy | Townsend |
| Bulow | Gore | Neely | Trammell |
| Byrd | Hale | Norbeck | Tydings |
| Byrnes | Harrison | Norris | Vandenberg |
| Capper | Hatfield | Nye | Van Nuys |
| Caraway | Hayden | Overton | Wagner |
| Carey | Hebert | Patterson | Walcott |
| Clark | Johnson | Pittman | Walsh |
| Connally | Kendrick | Pope | Wheeler |
| Coolidge | Keyes | Reed | White |
| Copeland | King | Reynolds | |

Mr. REED. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is still detained from the Senate by illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is unavoidably detained.

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] are necessarily absent.

Mr. HEBERT. I desire to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] are necessarily detained from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

INVITATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON COMMERCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to an invitation from the Secretary General of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce to the Congress to be represented at the eighteenth plenary assembly of that organization at Rome, beginning on April 19, 1933, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Memorial

2, regular session, Eleventh Legislature, State of Arizona, entitled "Relating to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve", all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 9th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 2, relating to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, respectfully represents:

In northern Arizona, north and west of the Grand Canyon and within that large area of public land known as the Kaibab National Forest, is the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, almost 1,000,000 acres in extent.

The said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, by successive proclamations of the President dated November 28, 1906, June 23, 1908, and June 3, 1909.

Said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created while Arizona was yet a Territory and under Federal supervision for the purpose of protecting and fostering the wild life within the boundaries of the area set aside, and it was a beneficent and beneficial act, resulting in the increase of game until the area has become one of the best-stocked game preserves in the Nation.

During the territorial period and until the State of Arizona became properly prepared to protect its wild game the arrangement was most satisfactory, and has the enthusiastic approval of the citizens of this State.

Arizona has developed and for some years has had a creditable body of laws designed for the protection and fostering of the wild life of the State and a department of government known as the "State game and fish commission", which is well able to and does efficiently administer said laws and is able and prepared to adequately administer them within the said area.

However capable and efficient the administration of the area may be under Federal officers and employees, the dual administration thereof, under the laws of the United States by the officers and employees thereof and also under the laws of Arizona by its officers and employees, is altogether undesirable and unsatisfactory, entirely unnecessary, and unproductive of good results.

The area is splendidly stocked with wild life, particularly deer, and constitutes one of the principal resorts of Arizona sportsmen. Arizona claims the right to administer the area with respect to the protection of the wild life thereon in accordance with State law, for the reason that the State owns in its sovereign capacity as one of the natural resources of the State all of the wild life within its borders.

It would be highly beneficial to this State, and in no manner or degree prejudicial to the interests of the Federal Government nor to the cause of wild-life protection, for the Federal Government to relinquish its jurisdiction over the said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, respectfully urges that the President of the United States rescind the said proclamation by which the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created, and that the Congress repeal the authority upon which the said proclamations were based, upon condition that the State of Arizona by legislation or otherwise undertake to afford adequate protection to the wild life of the said area.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Adopted by the house March 7, 1933.

Received by the secretary of state March 7, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Resolution 3, regular session, Eleventh Legislature, State of Arizona, entitled "Protesting the extension of certain Federal reserved areas within Arizona," all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 9th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Resolution 3, protesting the extension of certain Federal reserved areas within Arizona

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Arizona in regular session convened respectfully represents: